The New-York Times.

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LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Asia—News Two Days Later.

CAPTURE OF RIBBONMEN IN IRELAND.

PROSPECT OF ANOTHER ATLANTIC CABLE.

SYMPTOMS OF REVOLT IN ITALY.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Markets—Cotton at a Decline—Breadstuffs Dull—Consols for Account 97 1-8@97 1-4.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Captain Lott, from Liverpool Dec. 11, at 10 P. M., arrived at this port last evening.

On the 12th December, at 8 A. M., the *Asia* exchanged signals with the steamship *Canada*.

On the 13th December, at 7½ P. M., she passed a large screw steamer, supposed to be the *City of Baltimore*.

On the 24th, at 11 P. M., she exchanged signals with a large steamer, supposed to be the *Persia*.

The advices by the *Asia* are two days later than those previously received.

The Cunard Company advertise the screw steamship *Jura* to sail for New-York on the 1st January, as an extra vessel.

In a speech at a banquet given by the Fishmongers' Company in London, the Earl of Carnarvon (a member of the Cabinet) took the opportunity of declaring the total dissent of the Government from the recommendations of Sir J. Young's purloined dispatch relating to the future policy to be pursued in the protectorate of the Ionian Islands.

Several distinguished politicians, including Lord Palmerston, Mr. Lowe, and Messrs. Gibson and Bright, had been addressing large public meetings on political topics in general, and the Reform question in particular. The long-pending demonstration—in the shape of a *soirée*—at Manchester, in honor of the two last-named gentlemen, came off on the evening of the 10th inst. The Free-Masons' Hall was crowded with an audience of about 5,000 people, who were enthusiastic in their welcome to their two late representatives in Parliament. Congratulatory resolutions were adopted, and Messrs. Gibson and Bright spoke at considerable length. The latter reiterated the sentiments recently enunciated by him at Birmingham, eulogistic of the representative system of the United States.

Some of the English newspapers having published a report that Lords Richard Grosvenor and Frederick Cavendish, and Mr. Evelyn Ashley, had been murdered by a party of Sioux Indians, Lord Shaftesbury, the father of Mr. Ashley, writes to the papers, contradicting the report.

Baron Rothschild had given the sum of £2,000 for the purpose of founding a scholarship for the City of London School, in commemoration of the 26th of July, 1858, the day in which he was admitted, as a Jew, to take his seat in Parliament.

We contradicted yesterday, says the *Times* of the 11th, the statement that Mr. Rumbold had been appointed Ambassador at Pekin, and repeated our previous statement that the Hon. Frederick Bruce would be the first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. We have now to announce that Mr. Horace Rumbold will be Secretary of Legation, Mr. William de Norman First Paid Attaché, and Mr. H. St. Clair and Mr. G. Wyndham will be attached to the Embassy. Mr. Wade will fill the very important post of Chinese Secretary. Mr. Colquhoun, at present Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Bucharest, will succeed Mr. Bruce as Consul-General in Egypt.

The case of Evans *vs.* Evans and Robinson, which had already been twice tried at the Liverpool assizes, once in the Ecclesiastical Court, and once virtually on an indictment for perjury against the male defendant, Mr. Robinson, has occupied the Divorce Court during three days, Mr. Evans having petitioned for a dissolution of marriage. On the 7th, the Jury, after about twenty minutes' absence, returned a vedric that Mrs. Evans had committed adultery with Mr Robinson in the years 1853 and 1854, and that Mr Evans had not deserted her without justification.

The screw-steamer *Genova*, says a Liverpool paper which came into collision, last week, with the ship *Goodspeed*, and sank at the entrance of the Mersey, was, on the 4th, cleared of water by the application of Palmer's marine wrecking pump, and is now ready for discharge. The wrecking pump, an American invention, works upon the atmospheric principle; and so immense is the volume of water pumped out, that at one period of the operation on Monday, about 68 tons per minute issued from the discharge pipe, and in 16½ minutes the vessel was completely clear of water, though previously she had 18 feet 6 inches in her hold. The experiments, which were witnessed by a number of scientific and nautical men, were most satisfactory.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had confirmed the decision of the Admiralty Court in the matter of the collision between the American ship *North American* and a Spanish vessel in the Irish Channel. The decision held that both vessels were to blame.

A second edition of the *Cork Reporter* announces that on the morning of the 7th Dec., 15 prisoners, charged with being members of an illegal society, arrived by the Bandon train, uuder the escort of a large body of Police. The captured seemed to be all young men of respectable position in society. Twelve of them are from Skibbereen, and three from Bantry. The capture was effected on Wednesday night, when most of the parties were in bed. They are charged with being members of the Phœnix Society, and the informations have been sworn against them by one of their own body, (the old story,) a person named Sullivan. The object of this confederation of fools is said to have been for the purpose of obtaining an invasion of Ireland by American Fillibusters. The following dispatch, dated Cork, on the night of the 7th, gives a few extra particulars:

"Fifteen young men were to-day commited to the Cork County Jail on a charge of being connected with an illegal society, called the 'Phœnix Club.' They are principally from Skibbereen and its neighborhood, and all seem to belong to classes above the common peasantry, being well-dressed, intelligent-looking, and apparently well-educated. Their names are: Murty Downing, Jeremiah Donovan, Murty Moynehan, Daniel M'Carthy, Jeremiah Driscoll, Eugene M'Carthy, Dennis Downing, Timothy Dugan, Patrick Downing, James Stark, Thomas O'Shea, William O'Brien, Jeremiah Culnane, Dennis Sullivan, and Timothy M'Carthy. Three of them are said to be clerks to a well-known solicitor of high standing in Skibbereen; another is a clerk in a brewery; and all of them of some occupation or pursuit which indicates the possession of at least a good English education. What the nature of the evidence against them is has not transpired, as whatever investigation took place has been private, but there seems to be little doubt that, in the western point of the county of Cork, this illegal club or society counts a great many members, and the authorities there have been for the last few months on the *qui vive*. It appears, also, that the prisoners are charged with illegal drilling with firearms, pikes, and other weapons, so that their designs, however foolish and insane, must be of a treasonable and wicked character, and require the exercise of energy and vigilance on the part of the authorities to suppress them before serious mischief may arise from them."

In a letter received on the 4th inst. from New-York by a person in Clonmel, the following "startling passage," says a local paper, occurs: "I am sorry to tell you I will not be able to carry out your suggestion to visit the old country with the Sixty-ninth Irish Americans, as, owing to the 'liberality' of the British Government, so many men carrying arms would not be allowed to land in Ireland."

The *Times*, in its remarks on the unexpected reduction of the rate of discount, says we shall no longer witness the anomaly of the best bills in the country being carried to any other bank than the Bank of England, and of the customers of that establishment being placed, as regards their discount facilities, in a position of inferiority to their neighbors. These will be the sole effects. The *Daily News* says it has already transpired, however, that in to-day's decision the bank board were far from unanimous, a minority attaching importance to the generally low level of the foreign exchanges, wh ch causes the diversion to the continent of the bulk of the gold imported. Remittances on account of the Turkish and Chilian loans have yet to be met, and the prospect that numerous other foreign projects will soon be brought forward is not undeserving of attention. The *Herald* says: "No event of the kind has created so much comment for years. Only three of the joint-stock banks have determined on reducing their allowance on deposits, but there is no doubt the others will immediately follow. The reduction in the bank rate is understood to extend to advances on Government securities."

The London *Times*, in its city article, says: "The question as to the replacing of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable is likely to be decided in a few days. The Company have made application to the Government for a guarantee of 4½ per cent. on £537,000, subject to the same conditions as that of the Red Sea line, and this has been backed by memorials signed by the leading firms, not only of London, but of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Halifax, Bradford, Hull, Glasgow, Paisley, and Norwich. Supposing it to be granted, contracts will immediately be concluded for a new cable, and any negotiations that may be thought desirable with the American Government will subsequently be entered into. No attempts can be made, with any prospect of success, to lift the old cable until the return of calm weather at the end of April or May, and even under the best circumstances, the expectations with regard to the operation are not favorable. Meanwhile it has been definitely ascertained that the existing damage was not at the shore end. The laying of the new end has been completed to a distance of twelve miles out from Valentia, and the portion taken up was found to be in a perfect condition for all electrical purposes. Experiments lately undertaken by a person previously unconnected with the enterprise strongly support the original inference, that the main fault is about 270 miles from the Irish coast, at a depth probably of 900 fathoms. There is also a fault on the other side, which is thought to be about 300 miles from Newfoundland. Currents, however, still continue to be received, although of a kind so feeble and uncertain as to be useless for any practical purpose. At present the current is in charge of Mr. Henley, who is manufacturing an apparatus such as the experience on the spot leads him to think may yet possibly lead to some results, but in no case could there be a hope of achieving permanently any satisfactory communication otherwise than by an entirely new line. After the unanimous expression of opinion, not merely by the commercial towns, but the people at large, that the work is one the nation should not allow to fail, it may be presumed there is little doubt of the required help being accorded, subject to such stipulations as may protect the interests of the public. Among other provisions some modifications in the construction of the Board might, perhaps, be advantageously demanded.

From Valentia, in the meantime, we have the following despatch, dated Dec. 6: The shore end of the cable has been laid and a splice made with the deep-sea line, five miles out at sea. Captain Kell, who has been here since the middle of October, leaves for London to-morrow, but expects to return in the spring to underrun more of the deep-sea line. The schooner *Stag*, which arrived here on the 26th of October, with seven miles of shore-cable from London, leaves immediately with all the spare cable and stores. Mr. Collette is the only member of the Atlantic Telegraph staff left, and he is to remain in charge during the winter. Experiments lately undertaken by a person previously unconnected with the enterprise, strongly support the original inference, that the main fault is about 270 miles from the Irish coast, at a depth probably of 900 fathoms. There is also a fault on the other side, which is thought to be about 300 miles from Newfoundland. Currents, however, still continue to be received, although of a kind so feeble and uncertain as to be useless for any practical purpose. At present the telegraph is in charge of Mr. Henley, who is manufacturing an apparatus such as his experience on the spot leads him to think may yet possibly lead to some results, but in no case could there be a hope of achieving permanently any satisfactory communication, otherwise than by an entirely new line.

The *Moniteur* publishes an official notification from Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, Commander-in-Chief of the French and Spanish forces in Cochin-China, to the effect that on and after the first of September, 1858, the bay and river of Touram, and the port of Cham-Callao are declared in strict blockade. All vessels attempting to force the blockade will be treated according to the usages of international law.

The *Moniteur* also publishes a report from Marshal Vaillant, approved by the Emperor, appointing a committee to examine into the best means for improving the manufacture of fire-arms in France.

It was said that the opening of the Chambers, which was to have taken place on the 10th of January, is adjourned until the month of February, owing to the preparation of the budgets not being sufficiently advanced.

The Minister of Commerce, in answer to a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce, of Havre, complaining of the injury suffered by French commerce in consequence of the state of affairs in Mexico, has informed the Chamber that their complaint has been communicated to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has consulted with his colleague, the Minister of Marine, as to the measures which it may be necessary to take.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in the cash in hand in Paris of 12,700,000 francs, and in the branch banks of 15,200,000 francs.

The Commission of Inquiry appointed to examine the question of conveying negro free laborers from Africa to the French colonies has assembled several times at the Palais Royal, under the Presidency of Prince Napoleon. According to the *Independence Belge*, it would be erroneous to believe that the members are unanimous, or that they intend recommending the Emperor to discontinue the mode of enlistment hitherto practiced. A few members are said to have expressed an opinion that, whilst the French colonies should be recommended to enlist Coolies on trial, it was desirable to come to an understanding with the powers interested, in order to be able, if need be, to resume the negro scheme on the coast of Africa, taking care, however, to take such precautions as effectually to distinguish it from the Slave-trade.

The commander of the French squadron on the African coast reports to the Minister of Marine that a fresh difficulty has arisen—a French vessel, loaded with free negroes, having been overhauled by the English cruisers and forced to reland the immigrants, although the operation was perfectly regular.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Thursday evening, says: "I learn that the 21st inst. is the day appointed for hearing M. de Montalembert's appeal. The President of the Court will be M. Perot de Chezelles; the *Rapporteur*, M. Treilhard, of the Cour Imperial; and M. Chaix d'Est Ange will act as *Procureur*. There are several versions afloat; the one which seems most credited is that the Emperor's pardon will be pleaded in answer to the appeal."

An extraordinary feat, says *Galignani*, of playing eight games of chess simultaneously without seeing the board in any one instance, will be performed by M. Harrwitz, in the rooms of the Paris chess-club, over the Café de la Regence, on the evening of the 18th inst. M. Harrwitz makes no selection of his adversaries, but is ready to break a lance on this occasion with any players that may be proposed. What will add to the interest of this great effort of memory is the fact that, in all probability, M. Anderssen, the great Breslau player, will be present, that gentleman having written word that he hopes to be in Paris a little before that time.

The following is the increase in the receipts of the principal French Railways for the week ending Dec. 2; Northern of France, 115,700 francs; Paris and Strasburg, 197,600 francs; Paris and Lyons, 304,700 francs.

The Paris Bourse had been firm, but there was a reaction on the 10th inst. The Three per Cents. closed at 73.35 for account, and 73.05 for money. The shares in the *Crédit Mobilier*, which had considerably advanced during the week, again declined.

A telegram from Southampton formally contradicts reports that have been current of the taking of a Spanish man-of-war by the Mexicans, and of the return of the Spanish fleet to Havana. "This," says the *Peninsular Correspondence*, "has produced an excellent effect on the public mind, which, notwithstanding the improbability of both reports, had become somewhat uneasy, and especially as there are some journals which are perpetually foreboding disasters to the Spanish forces in Mexico."

It would seem from letters from Spain, that the expedition to Mexico will be on a larger scale than was supposed. During the Queen's visit to Corunna last August, it was resolved to form a general dépôt there for the recruiting, equipment, and instruction of men for Porto Rico and the Havana, and to supply the deficiency caused by draughts of troops from the Antilles to Mexico. There are several dépôts of the same kind established at the other ordinary ports of embarkation for America, such as Cadiz, Santander, and Barcelona. There is to be, moreover, a grand dépôt at Porto Rico, where the troops are to remain a fixed time to get accustomed to a tropical climate before they penetrated to the unhealthy Gulf of Mexico. "The policy of O'Donnell about Mexico," says a private letter, "is to put forth all our available strength, which he thinks, perhaps not unjustly, will make us more respected there, by our enemies as by our friends."

It is asserted from Lisbon that the Marquis Saldanha will be nominated Minister of War. The Spanish Government has given permission to demolish the walls of Barcelona.

A Madrid telegram says that Marshal O'Donnell had declared that the Government had resolved to preserve the Constitutional system.

The first vote which took place in the new Spanish Congress gave the Government a majority of 152 out of 163 votes.

Considerable damage had been done at Seville by inundations.

There had been many shipping disasters on the Spanish coast, upwards of 100 dead bodies and great quantities of wreck having been washed on the Andalusian coast.

The *Opinione* of Turin states, from Lombardy, that the greatest activity reigns in the arsenal of Venice; that the number of workmen there has been doubled and that warlike stores of all sorts are being brought in. It adds that several arrests have taken place at Milan, and that seventeen students have been arrested at Pavia, where several houses have been searched for arms, many of which have been seized. The garrison has been increased by a field battery.

It has already been stated that the Archduke Charles Louis, brother to the Emperor of Austria, lately visited the Pope. The *Opinione* states that he is formally intrusted with a political mission, the object of which is to obtain permission from the Pope to occupy some new points of the Legation with Austrian troops, in order to be prepared against an outbreak.

It is affirmed that the Sardinian Government has sent to its Diplomatic Agents abroad a circular relative to the rumors of a war with Austria, declaring that nothing whatever hitherto has arisen to confirm such assertions. This circular, at the same time, is represented to say that if considerable modifications do not shortly take place in the Government of other parts of Italy, it will be impossible to look for tranquillity.

The *Express* says the news from Italy, although very probably exaggerated, is, beyond doubt, alarming. The Turin journals speak of a struggle as a thing which cannot be long delayed. A Milanese correspondent of the *Piccolo Corriere of Italia* asserts that collisions have already taken place, and many arrests made in Milan and Pavia. In the latter town concealed arms had been discovered, and the garrison reinforced. Hasty orders were said to have been given for new fortifications at Venice.

A letter from Rome, in the *Gazette de Liege*, states that the Sacred College at Rome has resolved to prevent the recurrence of any case similar to that of Mortara in future, by directing that Christians shall not in future be allowed to enter the service of Jews.

The Hanoverian Ministry had sustained a new check, the second Chamber having rejected, by a vote of 44 to 36, a bill proposing an increase of the income tax.

The King of Prussia, in his reply thanking the Chamber for their address, says they cannot give him a better proof of their fidelity and attachment than by supporting his brother, the Regent, in his difficult mission.

The Commission on the navigation and commerce of the Elbe has separated without coming to a decision. It is semi-officially announced that the Cabinet of Vienna will shortly make a communication to the other powers respecting the navigable interests of the Danube.

The *Northern Bee*, of St. Petersburg, points out the tendency, since the Eastern war, of a fusion between the different Slavonian nationalities. The Russian Polish nations, formerly implacable enemies, have drawn closer and become reconciled.

Constantinople advices of Dec. 4 state that the Ambassadors of the Great Powers had met in conference, during two consecutive days, to deliberate on the critical state of the Principalities. There was an extraordinary movement and activity among the members of the Diplomatic Corps.

The reserve of the Army in Asia had been called out.

Notwithstanding the arrival of a part of the loan contracts in England, the Turkish troops had not received their arrears of pay, and there was also a delay in paying the salaries of public functionaries.

The Austrian Internuncio, Baron Prokesch, has arrived. The *Journal de Constantinople* declares that the protocols of the Conferences, on the affairs of Montenegro, published by *Le Nord*, are pure invention.

Among the intelligence from India, we receive a copy of Lord Clyde's proclamation on taking the field:

"Oct. 26.—The Commander-in-Chief proclaims to the people of Oude that, under the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, he comes to enforce the law.

To enable him to effect this without damage to life and property, resistance must cease on the part of the people.

The most exact discipline will be preserved in the camps and on the march; and when there is no resistance houses and crops will be spared, and no plundering allowed in the towns and villages.

But wherever there is resistance, or even a single shot fired against the troops, the inhabitants must expect to incur the fate they have brought upon themselves.

Their houses will be burnt and their villages plundered.

This proclamation includes all ranks of the people, from the Talookdars to the poorest Ryots.

The Commander-in-Chief invites all the well-disposed to remain in their towns and villages, where they will be sure of his protection against all violence."

The Calcutta mail of Nov. 9 arrived at Suez on the 5th of December.

Lord Clyde marched to attack Amethee on the 9th November. The Rajah submitted and entered the British camp, and the fort surrendered.

On the 11th the Sepoys fled from Gewarree, which was captured by the English. General Kerr occupied Kapoor Karia on the 4th.

The China mail with Hong Kong dates to 29th October, reached Suez on the 5th December.

Lord Elgin's negotiations at Shanghae had proved satisfactory. He was expected at Hong Kong.

The American Commissioner had not returned from Japan.

The Emperor of Japan is reported to have died.

Canton was perfectly quiet, and trade resumed. Foreign missionaries were locating themselves in various parts of the city and suburbs.

Eighty-four chops of tea had been disposed of. The stock was estimated at 200 chops.

The last accounts received from China announce that Baron Gros, the French envoy, who had left Shanghae on Sept. 25, for Japan, on board the steam corvette *Primauget*, accompanied by the *Pregent*, steam advice-boat, had arrived at his destination. He was received in the most distinguished manner by the Japanese Government, and, after negotiations, which had been carried on with the best feeling on both sides, had signed a treaty of amity and commerce with that Power.

The *News of the Churches* is the first journal to make the definite statement that the new treaty between Japan and America secures "to Americans, and of course to all Europeans, the free exercise of their religion, and the right to build churches, and that the practice of trampling on the cross is forever abolished."

The Australian mail of Sept. 15, from Melbourne, reached Suez in the Calcutta mail steamer, the steamer *Victoria*, which was conveying it, having sprung a leak near Ceylon, and the *Oneida*, to which it was at first transferred having likewise broken down.

The amount of gold accompanying the mail was £130,060. The steamer *Niagara* left Alexandria on the 7th for England, with the mails and treasure.

Trade was quiet at Melbourne.

The Legislature of Victoria assembled on the 7th. The diggers were returning disappointed from Port Curtis.

The departures of gold ships for England were the *Orwell*, with 79,220 ounces, and the *Kent*, with 97,686 ounces.

The Thackeray and Yates Controversy.

From the London Times.

The pleasant chronicler of the Quarrels of Authors missed a great opportunity, in dying before the world had been agitated by the fierce dispute between Mr. Thackeray and Mr. Yates. Men of genius have, in all ages, seemed incapable of appreciating the wisdom of the proverb, as to the propriety of washing one's dirty linen at home. They are, apparently, under the necessity of making the public their confidants in everything, of revealing family secrets, and exposing to millions of inquisitive eyes the follies and weaknesses that other men are only glad to conceal. And, whether it be that the "irritable race" has more than its fair share of human frailties, or merely that defects of character in an eminent man are thrown into stronger relief by the brilliancy of his reputation, certainly the lives of authors have always furnished abundance of food to gratify the appetite of lovers of scandal. The important cause of Thackeray *versus* Yates may be defficient in other elemenss of interest; but in one respect it bears off the palm over all previous affairs of a similar character—it is supremely ridiculous. The wrath of the first of living satirists against the small writer who spoke of his face as "remarkable for the fracture of the bridge of the nose," and described his conversation as "either openly cynical or affectedly good-natured and benevolent," as far surpasses in absurdity that of Milton, or Pope, or Byron, against their critics, as the wrath of Achilles surpasses that of all other heroes in tragic force. When the public reads the grave narratives of the causes of this feud, and hears that solemn preparations are being made for a trial in a court of law, it cannot help exclaiming, *Tantæ ne animis cœlestibus iræ?* Do great writers nourish such small animosities? And a satirist, too, to take offence at such a trifle! Satirists, however, are not invulnerable, even to the most awkward strokes of the weapons they themselves so skilfully handle. Not unseldom satire is taken up as a means of defence, rather than of offence, by men who are extremely sensitive to ridicule, and who trust that, by becoming formidable to others, they may prevent the attacks they tremblingly anticipate. Of what may be Mr. Thackeray's peculiar temperament we are totally ignorant, but we are by no means surprised to find so bitter and unsparing a critic deeply affected even by the criticism of Mr. Yates.

Of course, there can be but one opinion as to the bad taste of the article which has been the occasion of all this uproar. Mr. Thackeray, in his anger, denounces it as "not offensive and unfriendly merely, but slanderous and untrue." But this is unjust to poor Mr. Yates. Offensive it may be; but we fancy it was not written in an unfriendly spirit, and that no one could have been more surprised than was the author himself, when, instead of being complimented by the subject of his sketch on the keenness of his discernment and his quick appreciation of character, he was held up to scorn as a low-bred, intrusive spy, and told that he was not fit to enter the society of gentlemen. The indignation with which he received Mr. Thackeray's demand for an immediate apology shows that Mr. Yates could not even understand what was the gist of his offence. It was beyond his comprehension that there could be any breach of the law of good manners in describing the personal appearance and style of conversation of the celebrated men with whom he was on speaking terms at his club. It was his business to minister to the mind diseased of a reading public which is curious about such things. Mr. Yates, indeed, only did what thousands of well-meaning people like him do every day. It is the fashion in these times for every man of note to be surrounded with a crowd of Boswells, who are continually trotting him out to make him show his paces, and then rushing off to the publishers with manuscripts in which are recorded, with ludicrous minuteness, their impressions of the great man. No doubt these impressions are generally distorted and exaggerated, often "slanderous and untrue." And, even if they were as correct as possible, they are usually of such a nature that they must be despised by all but those who have a morbid desire to pry into all matters that concern popular favorites. But, admitting the taste which encourages such writings as those of Mr. Yates to be very pure, and the mission of that gentleman not to be a very lofty one, a wise man would not condescend to be disquieted by such things. The author of *Heroes and Hero Worship* must often feel inclined to use strong language with regard to the people who worship him, and who take care to inform the world what clothes he wears and how many pipes he smokes a day; but he is discreet enough not to notice them. He probably knows that it is one of the penalties of being great to be stared at, and examined, and criticised, without the least regard to the possibility that he himself has any feeling in the matter, but one of pure gratification. Mr. Thackeray, I think, would have acted more prudently had he also been proof against similar petty annoyances. His critic professed to be nothing better than a purveyor of gossip, and, as such, might have been allowed to pass unmolested. Remembering how savagely he himself had, in his earlier years, satirised Sir E. B. Lytton's manners and conversation, the satirist might have had the magnanimity to overlook Mr. Yate's "blundering," but well-meant criticisms. It was a great mistake formally to require an apology for the article; though, after that apology had been refused, we do not see how Mr. Thackeray could have acted otherwise than he has done. It would have been easy for him, at the first, without making so much fuss about it, to have cut short his acquaintance with Mr. Yates; but he has now put the latter in the position of the aggrieved party, by punishing him more severely than his offence deserved. Mr. Yates, however, has nothing to gain by going to law with the Garrick Club on account of his expulsion. He cannot—or at least it would, we should imagine, be very unpleasant for him to do so—force himself back into the Club against the wish of the majority of the members; and he can scarcely desire to obtain pecuniary damages. Both he and his opponent should be anxious to have the affair hushed up without further exposure; and we trust that this course may yet be taken.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Bank of England, on the 9th instant, reduced their rate of discount from 3 to 2½ ⅌ cent. The step was quite unexpected.

The English funds had been dull prior to this event, but upon it becoming known, an improved tone set in and an advance of ⅛ to ¼ ⅌ cent. in Consols was established. On the 10th the market was animated, but fluctuating. The closing price for Consols for account was 97⅛@97¼. There were no transactions for Money—the transfer books being shut.

In the open discount market there was rather an increased demand for money, and, at the reduced rate, it was considered that the applications at the Bank would be numerous up to the end of the month. On the Stock Exchange the rate for loans until January continued at 2 ⅌ cent.

At most places on the Continent the supply of money was abundant. At Paris the rate was 3 ⅌ cent.; at Hamburg, 2; at Frankfort, 4; at Amsterdam, 3½, and at Brussels 3 ⅌ cent.

The weekly returns in the Bank of England show an increase in the specie of £144,857.

Messrs. Baring, Bros. & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1⅝d.; Mexican Dollars, 5s. ⅜d.; American Eagles, 76s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday, Dec. 11, 1858.

Cotton—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "There has been a fair demand from the trade, but the market has been characterized by dullness throughout the week, which, as regards American, has resulted in a decline of 1-16d. on the middling qualities of Mobile and Orleans, and ⅛d. on the newly landed Uplands, which have been freely offered. In other qualities there is no change to notice." The business of the week has been 42,060 bales, including 2,110 bales to speculators, and 2,600 to exporters. The sales yesterday (Friday) were about 7,000 bales—1,000 on speculation and for export—the market closing quietly at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7 5-16d.; Middling, 6 ⅞d.; fair Mobiles, 7d.; middling, 6¾d.; fair Uplands, 7d.; middling, 6 11-16d. The stock on hand is estimated at 336,760 bales, of which 256,780 are American. Messrs. Wm. Clare & Sons report the market irregular at fully ⅛d. decline on the new middling Uplands, but say that in New-Orleans and Mobile there is very little if any change in price.

At Manchester the market continues quiet but steady. There is a good demand for some descriptions of Indian goods, at full prices.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report no improvement in the Corn trade, which continues dull and lifeless. Flour neglected and nominal at 19s.@20s. for Western; 20s.@21s. for Philadelphia and Baltimore, and 21s.@24s. for Ohio. Wheat—Only the most limited business doing at unchanged prices; Red Western, 4s. 6d.@6s. 3d.; White, 6s.@6s. 3d.; Southern, 6s. 6d.@7s. Indian Corn—Nothing doing in Mixed or Yellow American, and White selling slowly in retail at 30s.@31s. 6d.; Mixed quoted at 26s.@27s.; Yellow, 27s.@28s. The low price of Black Seas had led to some purchases at 27s.@27s. 6d., for the purpose of holding it over.

Provisions.—Beef continues exceedingly dull; holders offer Old very pressingly at still lower rates. Pork dull, and Irish offered at relatively lower rates than American. Bacon in small request for American; Irish selling at 44s.@48s. Lard dull, and selling in the merest retail at 54s.@54s. 6d. for Prime. Tallow slightly better—sales of Butchers' Association at 52s. 3d.

Produce—The Brokers' and other circulars report Ashes in good demand at rather lower prices; sales 650 bbls. at 28s. 9d.@29s. for Pots, and 31s. 6d.@32s. for Pearls. Sugar in fair demand at steady prices. Coffee quiet. Rice—Nothing of moment doing. Tea very firm, with sales of Congou at very full prices. Resin quiet, at 4s. 3d.@4s. 4d. for common, and 11s. 6d.@14s. 6d. for fine. Hides steady and rather more active. Cod Oil selling at £30. Seal and Linseed Oils unchanged. Spirits Turpentine dull at 39s.@39s. 6d. Retail sales of Philadelphia Bark at 8s.@8s. 6d., and Baltimore at 6s.@6s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring, Bros. & Co. report the Corn market flat and English Wheat again rather lower. White American, 40s.@42s.; Red, 36s.@40s.; Flour, 20s.@24s. Welsh Iron in good demand at £6 10s.@£6 15s. for rail, and £6 5s. for bar; Scotch Pig, 54s. 3d.@54s. 6d. Sugar quiet but steady in price. Coffee quiet. Tea firm and in some cases rather dearer. Common Congou, 11d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 39s.; sellers of rough at 10s. Linseed Cakes dull, with considerable arrivals. New-York, £10 5s.@£10 10s.; Boston, £10. Tallow firm at 50s. 9d.@51s. on the spot and for Spring delivery. Oils—No change in Fish; Sperm, £85@£86; Cod, £30; Pale Seal, £37; Linseed advanced to 29s. 6d.@29s. 9d. on the spot, and 30s. for forward delivery, with few sellers; Olive Oil firm at advanced prices. Rice—Small sales at former rates. Tin—British has advanced 4s. on refined, and 2s, on common.

HAVRE MARKET.

Week ending Dec. 7 inclusive.

Cotton—Dull, and 2@3 francs lower on the week. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 105f.; sales of the week, 4,500 bales; stock on hand, 90,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet, but, if anything, rather lower. Ashes dull, and nominal. Coffee firm, and the demand regular. Oils quiet. Rice—Carolina in good request, at firmer prices; sales at f.26@f.27 50. Sugar well supported. Tallow and Lard quiet. Whalebone very quiet.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co., report as follows: "During the past week there has been a decided improvement in the market for American Securities. The demand has been active for every description of State Stocks, whilst there has been more inquiry for the best of the Railway Bonds, to the exclusion of the many which are of a doubtful and speculative character. The Panama 7 ⅌ cent. Sterling Bonds continue to be much sought for, (both the 1st mortgage, redeemable 1865, and the 2d ditto, redeemable 1872,) the more so, as the fact is known that the company have already provided the means for the payment of the series of Bonds falling due in 1859.

United States 6 ⅌ cents, '67-8	102 @104
United States 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds, '68	103 @105
United States 5 ⅌ cent. Bonds, '74	94¾ @ 95¾
Alabama 5 ⅌ cent. Bonds	78 @ —
Kentucky 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds, '68-72	91 @ 93
Maryland 5 ⅌ cent. Bonds	96 @ 98
Massachusetts 5 ⅌ cent. Str. Bonds	102 @104
Mississippi 5 ⅌ cent. Union Bank Bonds	16 @ 18
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent. Stock '86	96½ @ 97½
Pennsylvania 5 ⅌ cent. Stock	83 @ 85
Pennsylvania 5 ⅌ cent. Bonds, '77	86 @ 87
Tennessee 6s, Bonds, divers	84 @ 86
Virginia 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds, '86	86 @ 88
Virginia 5 ⅌ cent. Bonds, '86	86 @ 88
Boston 5 ⅌ cent. Bonds, divers	92 @ 94
Illinois Central 7 ⅌ cent., '75	80 @ 81
Illinois Central 6 ⅌ cent., '75	79 @ 81
Illinois Central 7 ⅌ cent. Freeland, 1860	79 @ 81
Illinois Central Shares	29@27 dis.
Michigan Central 8 ⅌ cent., 1869	85 @ 87
Michigan Central Shares	45 @ 50
New-York Central 6 ⅌ cent., not convt., 1883	82 @ 84
New-York Central 7 ⅌ cent. convt., 1864	94 @ 97
New-York Central Shares	74 @ 76
New-York and Erie 7 ⅌ cent., 1st mort. 1867	86 @ 84
New-York and Erie 7 ⅌ cent. 2d mt. convt 1859	78 @ 80
New-York and Erie 7 ⅌ cent. 3d mort., 1883	68 @ 70
New-York and Erie 7 ⅌ cent. convt., 1878	40 @ 42
New-York and Erie 7 ⅌ cent. convt., 1862	40 @ 42
New-York and Erie Sinking Fund, 1875	40 @ 42
New-York and Erie Shares	14 @ 15
Panama 7 ⅌ cent. 1st mort. Str. Bonds, 1859	98 @ 99
Panama 7 ⅌ cent., 1st mort., 1865	— @ 95
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mortgage, 1886	92 @ 94

The *Times* of Friday says: "In American Securities both the bonds and shares of the Illinois Central, New-York and Erie, and New-York Central improved. Illinois Central left off at 29½@28½ dis., showing a recovery of $1½; and quotes sales Illinois shares 29½@30 dis. Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st Mortgage, 6 per cent., 92½."

LATEST MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday Noon.

Cotton quiet; the sales to-day will probably reach 6,000 bales.

Breadstuffs and Provisions perfectly stagnant.

London, 11 A. M.

Consols for account, 97¼@97⅜; and for money the books are shut.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches Received by the Mexican Legation—New Complications.

The Steam-Frigate Wabash at Beirut—Dispatch from Com. Lavalette.

The Mining News from Arizona—The Governorship of Nebraska—The Camanche War—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 27.

The Administration has no dispatches from Mexico to-day. The Mexican Legation profess to have dispatches announcing the defeat of Degallado and the capture of Guadalajara by Miramon, the Zuloaga chieftain, which they claim as a serious blow to Juarez. This is not conceded by independent men familiar with the affairs of Mexico. Instead of constituting a Zuloaga triumph fatal to the Liberals, it is believed that it raises up Miramon as a formidable rival to Zuloaga, thus introducing another important element into the contest. I am assured from high authority that it is not the anticipation of such news that delays Señor Mata's reception, and also that even if it is true it is not likely to be accepted as decisive against him. His reception depends upon a far more important contingency.

By the courtesy of Secretary Toucey, I am enabled to send you the following highly interesting dispatch just received at the Navy Department:

Flag-ship Wabash, Beirut, Syria.

Sir: I have the honor to report that the *Wabash* arrived at this place on the 26th of October. On the passage from Constantinople, I communicated with the American representatives and Turkish authorities at the islands of Rhodes and Cyprus, interchanging with them national salutes.

Impressed by your instructions of the 10th of May last, of the necessity of the early service of the squadron on the coast, I have permitted no delay of the outward passage. Until my arrival here, I was led to believe that the criminals who murdered Mr. Steinbeck, and committed the atrocious outrages at the house o Mr. Dickson, near Jaffa, had been convicted, and that the Turkish authorities declined to execute justice in the case, which is not so. Four persons are now in prison at this place who have been examined by the Court of Council, and who, by the confession and other evidence of two of their number, are all guilty of a participation in the outrages committed at Dickson's house, while they all declare that their fifth companion, who has not yet been arrested, committed the murder of Steinbeck. Upon their evidence and confession, the Court verbally declared the guilt of the four prisoners, yet it is disinclined to proceed further until the fifth criminal shall be arrested and brought to trial. When, in the course of a prolonged interview I had with the Pacha on the day of my arrival, I insisted that the case, so far as these criminals were concerned, should be pressed to a close, he declared it to be contrary to usage, if not to the law of Turkey, to proceed to the correction or punishment of these until the fifth should be arrested; that, according to their evidence, the criminal still at large is the principal murderer, and that their testimony is necessary to convict him when he shall be taken. The Pacha gave me to understand that the Court of Council is a Court of Inquiry; that evidence is taken before it and an opinion made up in the premises, which, with all the testimony in the case, after being taken in Arabic and in Turkish, is transmitted to the Sultan, who pronounces the sentence. I then urged that the opinion of the Court, or their verdict, in the case of these four criminals, might be made up and recorded here without delay, so as to be transmitted at once to Constantinople, thereby to allay the uneasiness in the minds of the Christian population, as well as those of his own countrymen residing in Syria, that their escape should not be supposed to be possible, and thereby give encouragement to similar acts of outrage. After many objections and much hesitation, he promised that he would direct it to be undertaken immediately; but when this opinion and accompanying papers should be sent to the Sultan, he should solemnly protest against the proceeding until the fifth criminal shall be taken, as contrary to the usages and laws of his country in such cases. I responded that he had of course a clear right to protest; that my desire was, as these men were evidently guilty, their punishment should be sure and speedy; that if this cause was not to go to Constantinople until the fifth criminal was arrested, it might never go there at all, and these guilty men escape from justice; that I could not consent to have their trial stopped here under the usages or technicalties of Turkish law, dependent upon a contingency so uncertain. The Court was convened on the following day, and all the writers attached to it were called into requisition to record and translate the documents, etc., preparatory to the summing up of this matter in the form of a "finding," for the supreme authority at Constantinople. For a week I watched their movements closely, and aided by an efficient Consul, J. A. Johnson, Esq., who is also a member of the Council, I succeeded in obtaining the papers, etc. They will be sent to the Sultan forthwith, and I trust his Excellency Mr. Williams, our Minister at Constantinople, will experience little or no delay in obtaining an early action in the case.

The visit of the *Wabash* to this coast at this time seems to have had a good effect already in other respects. Many of the principal men of the native and lawless tribes who inhabit the mountains of the interior, hearing our guns when firing salutes, and apprised, too, of the principal object of our visit, have come down with their retinues and visited the ship. They have evidently returned with impressions that the rights of American citizens who reside in their districts cannot be disrespected with impunity.

I cannot speak in too high praise of our Consul at Beirut for his energy and decision in the prosecution of his duties here.

The *Macedonian* was at Smyrna a week ago. I daily expect her on this coast, and shall direct Capt. Levy to continue here and on the coast as long as his provisions will allow.

The *Wabash* will proceed along the coast to Syria, Palestine and Egypt.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
E. A. LAVALETTE, Flag Officer.

Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary, &c.

Chief Engineer Stewart has been detached from the *Dispatch*, and is now awaiting orders.

Lieutenant Mygatt has resigned.

I learn at the Navy Department that it has been definitely settled that Flag-officer McIntosh is to be relieved from the Home Squadron.

I have obtained some further details of the important mining news just received from Arizona, which will be read with interest. The letters containing the intelligence are from E. Brevoort, Esq., a wealthy merchant of Arizona; James A. Lucas, Clerk of the Probate Court of Doña Ana County; S. G. Bean, Sheriff of said County; and S. Hart, Esq., a large capitalist, formerly from Missouri. Lieut. Mowry, the Delegate from Arizona, certifies these parties as honorable, upright and prudent gentlemen, whose statements may be received with implicit confidence.

They state that gold has been discovered all along both sides of the Gila River, to the Pimos Indian villages, a distance of a hundred and sixty or a hundred and seventy miles, thus giving quite an extensive gold field.

At the date of these advices—about the middle of December—there were over six hundred men at work, with the rudest means of operation, and making from four to a hundred and fifty dollars per day! A few of the miners had struck the "bed rock," at the depth of over twenty feet, and were taking out an average of fifty dollars per day to the hand.

The agent of the Overland Mail Company reports that he passed about five hundred men on the road from California down to the new mines. Vessels had been put up at San Francisco for the Colorado River and the mines, and were loading with supplies of provisions and of mining tools and agricultural implements.

An assay of the Gila River gold, made at the New-York Assay-Office, by Professor Torrey, shows it to be worth nineteen dollars and sixty cents per ounce. In technical terms, its fineness is stated at 948-1000, against 875-1000—the latter being the quality of the best California gold.

A new silver "lead" had been discovered on land belonging to Lieutenant Mowry, which pays as richly as, if not richer, than the celebrated Heintzleman silver mine. These more recent discoveries had produced an excited mining fever throughout the country.

The best route to this new mining region, from the Atlantic side, is by the way of New-Orleans, Galveston, San Antonia and El Paso. To San Antonia there is daily communication by railroad, steamer and stages; and from San Antonia to El Paso a fine line of coaches is run weekly by the mail contractors. At El Paso conveyance by coach or mule is abundant.

Dates to the 10th November from Cucurpe, Sonora, state that a combination had been formed under the lead of certain wealthy Mexican land-holders, to raise the prices of land titles under old Mexican grants. This movement was made in anticipation of American immigration, and of some measures by our Government which shall give peace and prosperity to that region of country.

The State Department has received notification from Consul Elliott, at St. Domingo City, announcing that, under the influence of the French representative there, the exclusive right to work the mines of the Dominican Republic had been granted to a French Company.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Monday, Dec. 27.

Judge Samuel Black will, there is litt'e if any doubt, be appointed Governor of Nebraska, and the vacancy on the bench in that Territory, thus created, be filled by a gentleman of Georgia.

While the opponents of the Old Soldiers' bill estimate that from eleven to twelve millions will be required to carry it into effect, its friends say, from the most accurate calculations, the amount will only be three millions per annum. There is, however, no prospect of the bill becoming a law.

General Walker is believed to be in the vicinity of Mobile.

General Henningsen is still in Washington.

Among the recent confirmations by the Senate were Alexander Wilson, to be District-Attorney for Utah Territory, and Alfred M. Lay, District-Attorney for the Southern District of Missouri.

A letter has been received at the Indian Bureau, from the Commissioners engaged in surveying the Indian boundary lines, which says that they are under the protection of Mayor Van Dorn, who recently inflicted the severest chastisement upon the Camanches on the Canadian River, and that through his vigilance and that of the officers accompanying his command, the frontier of Western Texas is not likely to be molested again, for a long time, by these marauders, who have disappeared and nothing seen of them since the fight at Whitchita village.

Southern papers received here contain accounts of an enthusiastic meeting held at Columbus, Miss., to consider the subject of rendering material aid to General Walker in carrying out his Southern Emigration scheme in Nicaragua. Several other similar meetings are also announced. It is said the sympathy of Mississippi is fully awakened in favor of General W. and his plans.

Naval Affairs—Sailing Vessels and Screw Steamers—Wants of the Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Commander Walker might have gone further, and said that unless you multiply your sailing ships you will be able to do but little in the event of war, unless, indeed, in the mean time, private property should be made sacred on the high seas. Steamers and screws do very well for 'longshore work, for close seas, for fixed expeditions, because they can stop on their way and replenish, or, distances being small, proceed from point to point with present supply. But when it comes to cruising, as it has heretofore been understood, they can do but little. I am not "posted" as to the amount of provisions and water carried by our screw ships, but I doubt if it be more than half the quantity carried by a sailing vessel.

It may be said that with the engine to help her, she can accomplish twice as much, or more, service than a sailing vessel. That may be so, and would be so if, from the time she left port, she could be occupied in chasing and bringing-to, but she must go out and wait, she must lie-to and cruise, she must keep in certain latitudes and longitudes, not only for single vessels, but for convoys. She may be out for weeks and not see a single vessel. If any such cruising is to be done, it is evident it must be by sailing vessels and not by steamers.

Have England and France a "policy"? It may be that they find they have disabled themselves to a considerable extent from cruising, and would now like private property to be sacred. It was always a very plain question whether screws could be put in sailing vessels without materially disabling them. With me it was always very clear that while steam could be used as an auxiliary, it must be in vessels built expressly for the purpose. The most effective steam vessel is where the power is applied in the centre of the weight, just as to move a boat we place ourselves in the middle of it and use the oars. The objection to these steamers for war purposes is, that their machinery is too much exposed. Side-wheel steamers should mount but four guns—two forward and two aft—and be fought, as nearly as possible, parallel to the direction of the enemy's shot. It is plain they are of little use as cruisers. They could only be out some twenty or thirty days. By the time they reached their cruising ground they would have to turn about and come home. Side-wheel steamers are eminently useful as tugs. They should accompany every expedition. Provision for the engine would accompany the expedition. Arrived there, it is plain how useful they would be in more ways than one.

To attack New York, I would anchor inside the Hook and dismantle my ships to their lower masts, storing things in transports, rafting, &c. Choosing a favorable moment, I would take my ships in tow, pass the batteries, and dictate terms to the town. The enemy would, probably, wish to disable the tugs, which would be a very inconvenient thing while I was hitting him in the corner of the eye from the ships; or, if he pegged away at me it must be through my smoke. A few minutes would place me beyond his fire. It is plain that in a variety of ways, steamers are of immense importance, but not as cruisers, whether with side-wheels or screws. I'll tell you what kind of ships you ought to have and plenty of them—ships large enough to compete in sailing with the largest merchantmen, and armed with the heaviest guns available at sea. You are now able to strike the enemy's trade in many places, and you cannot be touched with impunity by anything. Assailed by a larger force, you would retreat, but while retreating, you could use your arrows, and, perhaps, succeed in crippling your pursuer. Should you be wanted for any important purpose, you have the metal that fits you for taking a part. The great objection to the *Pennsylvania*, and all such ships, is that they are indivisible for any light purpose, while most of the small fry, even of the present day, are too light for any heavy purpose. The great difficulty in our Navy has been that you had too many guns in one ship. Some years ago when we had but a single line-of-battle ship in commission, she absorbed about one-sixth or seventh of the seamen of the Navy, while she only gave employment to about a dozen commissioned sea officers. Of course, everything got out of joint as regards the officers. You had lots of them lying idle. Such people are always in mischief. You see what a pretty business they have made of the Navy for the last three years.

But I return. My humble opinion is that we ought to have a sufficient force of each class of vessels—side-wheel steamers, screw-steamers and sailing vessels—but that the sailing vessels should largely predominate over the steamers. As regards a "policy," you can have no policy any more than you can with the tariff. You must be governed by circumstances. As the enemy's trade increases in size, your cruisers must be increased in power, so as always to be able effectually to compass it. One thing you can do, and that is to commission none but heavy guns, so that your Navy, whether scattered or otherwise, will be equal, man for man, gun for gun, to any other navy.

SPECTATOR.

Judge Ingersoll, of the United States District Court at New-Haven, has given his opinion in the motion for an injunction in behalf of the A. B. Wilson sewing-machine invention, against the manufacturers of the Atwater & Herron machines, upon which a lengthy hearing was lately had. He sustains the Wilson patent for the rough surface spring-pressure feed, and orders injunctions against both the Atwater and Herron machines as infringements upon it.

An Apology for General Comonfort.

It is not very long since we had occasion to allude to a pamphlet issued by Gen. COMONFORT, in defence of his administration in Mexico. It was, it may be remembered, a calm, dignified self-justification, without asperity in the treatment of adversaries, and, upon the whole, a highly creditable specimen of memoir writing, under the embarrassing condition of following immediately upon the facts, and while the actors in the drama still crowded the stage. The advocate is constrained to excessive caution when he speaks in the presence of all the witnesses, and substantially in the presence of the transaction under investigation. The merit of performing this nice duty adroitly we held to be Señor COMONFORT'S. And were the case to go upon points purely formal, something very handsome and gratifying in the way of verdict might be the appropriate tribute. But unhappily the career of the Ex-Dictator and Ex-President was not, by his own exhibit, what the condition of Mexico required; and so obvious was this result of the argument that we cannot wonder at a renewed attempt to amend the pleadings.

There lies before us a volume, of exemplary typography, which proposes to accomplish this supplementary task; the title—*Mejico en 1856 y 1857. Gobierno del General Comonfort. Por D. Anselmo de la Portilla.* The *brochure* of last Summer is expanded into a history. Trifling events and short sketches of history now and then admit of unlimited historiography. The Fronde, or the Hundred Days, or the Three Days of July, have justified the publication of a library for each; and as the Administration of COMONFORT has much of the dignity of an historical crisis, we shall hardly complain if still larger additions be made to its chronicle. After the present contribution, however, it might be well to let the other sides have a hearing, which they will hardly be prepared to avail themselves of before one or the other has issued victorious from the actual contest in Mexico. In this connection, let us add that Señor PORTILLA has executed his task with admirable skill. His diction is eminently elegant, and frequently rises to eloquence; and his characterizations, which extend to every leading figure in the events detailed, are as remarkable for impartiality as for striking distinctness of feature. Too elevated praise cannot be awarded to the literary merits of the work.

To revive the historical data upon which this affair must be determined is a wearisome business, which has already been repeated in the TIMES time and again. For the immediate purpose, the recapitulation shall be as brief as possible.

There are in Mexico three great leading parties, answering to the type of party wherever that product of imperfect civilization exists. The first, because the eldest, is the *Conservative*, with principles cognate with its name; strenuously adherent to ancient realism as distinguished from modern speculation; anxious to concentrate power in individual hands, and therefore to weaken the authority of popular constitutions and popular legislation; dependent upon the sympathy of the Church and the superstition of the masses for its material strength; and suspected, probably without justice, of a willingness to restore monarchy, if not in favor of the Spanish crown, of some scion of European royalty. This party was in power, in the person of SANTA ANNA, from April 20, 1853, to Aug. 11, 1855. It is again in office, in the person of FELIX ZULOAGA, the actual Dictator. The second great division consists of the Radicals, or Puros, who discover the necessity of reform in every department of the Government; advocate a resort to a pure democracy, and regard the Church, in its unbounded wealth and malign influence, as the mother of the manifold evils which afflict the people. The Puros were in power, in the person of JUAN ALVAREZ, in the Fall of 1855. Among the leaders of that important faction have been LERDO DE TEJADA, VIDAURRI, DEGOLLADO, ZARCO, ARRIAGA and MATA. Intermediate between these extremes is the moderate party—the *Moderados*—in power from 1851 to 1853, in the person of General ARISTA; and from December, 1855, to January, 1858, in the person of General COMONFORT. JUAREZ, ZAMORA, GARZA, PARRODI, CASTANEDA, YANEZ, may be named among the more conspicuous of the moderate party, although many of the Moderados of 1856 have, by the drift of subsequent events, been carried into the ranks of the Radicals. For immediate purposes indeed, the Moderates and Radicals are in strict alliance, under the comprehensive names of "Liberals" and "Constitutionalists," the restoration of the Liberal Constitution adopted by the National Congress at the City of Mexico, Feb. 5, 1857, but set aside in the subsequent December by the joint effort of ZULOAGA and COMONFORT, being the common object.

The three great parties thus discriminated, enjoyed vigorous existence in Mexico at the moment when, in 1855, SANTA ANNA was driven out afresh. A lively contention followed for the succession. The Radicals triumphed; ALVAREZ became Provisional President, surrendering the office, however, at the end of a few weeks' tenure, to Gen. COMONFORT, understood at the time to be as thorough a Radical as the hero of Guerrero. The earlier measures of COMONFORT answered the expectations of his friends. His programme of reforms was undeniably radical. It enacted the Constitution of February, it opened a long vista of legislation before which the power of the Church and the insubordination of the Army would alike succumb. But it was not long ere the incapacity of the new President for the great task he had assumed became evident. He appeared terrified at the storm he was provoking. To counterbalance a measure offensive to the Conservatives, he adopted measures offensive to the Radicals. The law of demortization drove the Church to frenzy; he endeavored to equate the mischief by a decree abridging the liberty of the Press. The Liberals bade him proceed with his mission; he drew back and cast himself into the hands of the Conservatives. His whole Administration, its earlier days excepted, was a rapid retrogression from Radicalism to Conservatism; from the people, suffering under the weight of an intolerable hierarchy, into the arms of the hierarchy itself. It was COMONFORT who aided ZULOAGA and the Conservatives in overthrowing the Constitution. It was COMONFORT who only abandoned power to place all its resources at the command of the enemies of popular rights; and, to whose weakness more than to any other cause, Mexico is this day indebted for the lamentable confusion into which its affairs have fallen. If the events of the present year have proved anything, it is that the Liberal cause is predominant everywhere outside of the capital; and that the Constitution which COMONFORT betrayed met, in a general sense, the wants and wishes of the people. The only point unattainable to the popular party is the City of Mexico, which it was in the power of COMONFORT to have secured to them. He gave it to their adversaries; and hence this protracted series of woes. We need look no further than the pages of Senor DE LA PORTILLA'S book to find the evidence of these facts; and surely they constitute a showing which might better have been entirely concealed than disguised so flimsily.

There are several reasons we have for wishing the present work had been written in English rather than in Spanish. The character of the Mexican people in every presentation we have from the foreign tourist and observer, is miserably distorted. It is habitually underrated. Their statesmen are men of far higher grade, in information, in enlightenment of views, and in a rational appreciation of the wants and destiny of the nation, than they are at all apt to receive credit for. Their soldiers, under such leadership as SANTA ANNA'S, may have justified the contempt expressed for them by the victorious American volunteer; but they are by no means incapable of military prowess, and, under proper influences and chieftainship, of military success. It is not in fact because of a lack of intelligent political leaders that the Mexicans are the most perversely led and least governed of mankind. The causes are too numerous, of course, to state in this place, but we shall not fall very far short of the truth if we believe that the secularization of the Church property, and the suppression of the *quasi* independence of the several States, in favor of a central legislature and executive, must, if the two events ever happen, render practicable all those ameliorations which would suffice to render Mexico a tranquil and enduring State. Add to the actual statesmanship of the Liberal Party the material strength necessary to maintain itself in experimental action for five years, and there would probably be no further pretence for American intervention.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

A New Circular from Mazzini—The Piedmontese Monarchy and the National Party.

From the London Daily News.

At the request of some friends of Italy, who desire that at this particular time the views of what is called the National Italian Party should be placed before the English public, we publish the subjoined paper, from the pen of Signor MAZZINI:

"We have received letters from various points of our own and other countries, from men who, while they profess themselves believers in our ideal, yet assert, at the same time, that before that ideal can be realized, Italy must be regained for the Italians, and say that the secret of success lies in bringing the greatest possible number of elements to bear upon that aim, and that foremost in importance among those elements, because already organized, are the 80,000 men whom the Piedmontese monarchy might bring against Austria. They believe, therefore, that we, by our anti-monarchical teachings, are committing the grave error of withdrawing that possible assistance from the coming national war.

These letters evidently are not dictated by any spirit of hostility, systematic intolerance, or servility to existing governments, but by a certain sort of conviction. The writers of them do not sully the patriotic arena with calumny, nor, like the Piedmontese monarchical press, stigmatise us as spies and friends of Austria; they fear in us errors, not crimes, and they do not therefore deserve the contempt we largely bestow upon those gazetteers, but are entitled to a calm answer and fraternal explanation. This answer and explanation we will give them here, by recapitulating the causes which separate us from the Piedmontese monarchy, and for the last time placing in a clear light the practical question now agitated between the men of the party of action and the men of the Piedmontese Government.

We have said, the practical question. And it is indeed the principal question between us. The theoretical question has long been decided in our favor by all men of good faith in Italy, and we need spend but few words upon it.

We are theoretically republicans; not, as has been supposed, because the republic is a preconceived ideal in which we inexorably persist, careless alike of time, space, or the condition of the peoples. We believe the often-repeated assertion, that a people called upon to govern themselves in a republic, must be ready-made republicans in habits and belief, to be false. Republican institutions must form, not find, republicans; nor will they ever be formed under monarchical institutions. But we do believe that the republican form of government demands a certain degree of moral education—a conscious capacity of progress, the sense of a common Deity, of a collective life, of nationality. We should not propose the republican form of government to men who, like the Turks and Hindoos, believe in the religious dogma of fatality.

We find, however, that this thrill of nationality—this aspiration towards a common progressive life—does actively influence almost all the peoples of actual Europe, and we find that, in Italy especially, the amount of national education which can exist in political servitude is entirely republican. We find that all the Italian traditions and memories of power and glory, and all the habits of social life are republican, while there exists in Italy no royal race endeared to the country by by the initiation or fulfillment of any national mission, and no compact and respected aristocracy, without which monarchy cannot endure. In Italy, then, the aspiration of our hearts is in harmony with historical tradition, and the tendencies inherent in our people.

For these reasons we are, and shall remain, theoretically republicans. But precisely because we believe the republic to be the inevitable future decreed by the instinct of the Italians and the logical necessities of our development, we are neither exclusive, intolerant, nor fanatical worshipers of our own faith. The future cannot betray that faith, and it matters little to us individually so long as our mere theoretical belief remains unshaken—whether our last years be passed beneath the shadow of that or another banner. We live not in ourselves, but in the nation. We have never been false to our belief, but whenever we have beheld our countrymen almost universally deluded into concentrating the majority of their forces upon an easier method of achieving the common redemption, we have found within us the courage of silence, and of quietly awaiting—amid the calumnies of our enemies, and the reproaches of those more excitable and less capable of sacrifice among our own party—until the experiments were complete.

The republicans of Naples, in 1799, were the first to raise the free banner of Italy from beneath the dust of four centuries, to consecrate it by the grasp of victory, and afterwards, by a martyrdom more sublime than victory itself. They might—had self been more potent with them than their country's good—have said to the monarchists who followed after: "Out of our path—you only appeared upon our soil in the train of foreign standards. You were crawling, trembling courtiers in the footsteps of Charles V., and the bastards of the Medici, when men of our faith were protesting by conspiracy and dying for their murdered country." Nevertheless, the republicans of the Neapolitan movement of 1820, and the Piedmontese movement of 1821, were silent as to their political convictions. They voluntarily enrolled themselves beneath the standards of the two reigning powers, and were betrayed by both. In 1830, CIRO MENOTTI—a republican at heart—again tried the experiment with the Duke of Modena, who betrayed and sent him to the scaffold. In 1847, the very men whose secret republican associations had prepared the ground for insurrection, when they saw the masses of Italy almost universally hailing PIUS IX. as the apostle and leader of Italian redemption, rallied round his banner—not believing, but resigned—and were, in their turn, betrayed. In 1848, when Lombardy, Piedmont, Liguria, and part of the centre, hailed in CHARLES ALBERT the man destined to drive out the foreigner, the republicans—nor can calumny avail aught against historical documentary evidence—willingly accepted the compact offered by the monarchy, that the political destinies of the nation should not be decided until the war was concluded; and were silent until the day when that compact was betrayed by the King, and they saw the approaching ruin of every patriotic hope.

Even after this, when the Piedmontese monarchy assumed the leadership of the second movement, republican Rome decreed that her troops should fight side by side with the royal forces the battle of their common country. And later still, when, forgetting Milan, Venice, Novara, everything, men like MANIN and their followers changed, and preached that the salvation of Italy rested with the heir of CHARLES ALBERT, we, the republicans (only requiring conditions preventing the possibility of a fresh violation of compact) to suspend all exclusively republican teachings, and unite with them to rally around the one sole principle which no party, without sinking into tyranny, can desert—the sovereignty of the national will.

The best among the monarchical party replied that union with us was impossible except by our betraying the principle of the national sovereignty, and proclaiming VICTOR EMMANUEL liberator and king—a proposal at once ridiculous and anti-Italian. No minority, whether monarchical or republican, has any right to substitute its own to the country's will. As to proclaiming VICTOR EMMANUEL liberator and king, I have heard of peoples hailing as such a man who presented himself to them surrounded with the halo of victory over a foreign foe amid the blood and dust of battle; but I doubt if anyone except the Italian monarchists ever decreed the liberator's crown to one over whose throne hung no records save the fatal records of dedition and defeat.

It is an ill mode of regenerating a people to teach them the adulation of an hypothesis rather than the energy of battle.

It is, then, no question of republican theory that has held us separate from the Piedmontese monarchy. Ought, however, such illusions to last for ever? And because the courtiers and agents of a king choose for the tenth time to whisper in our ears, "Trust your fate to him, and Italy will arise," ought we to blindly trust, and neglect our own duties in the hope that another will at last fulfil his, abstain from the exercise of our faculties, and renounce all examination of the practical side of the question, the possibility of the enterprise?

We ought not, and we will not. We do not hinder any king, in whatever part of Italy he may arise, from attempting the freedom of the country; but we cannot, standing as we do between our duty and the groans of the oppressed, delay indefinitely that work to which every patriot is bound for the sake of an uncertain hope.

Hope, did I say? No; that which seems such to others appears an absolute impossibility to us.

The first condition for ascertaining the possibility or impossibility of any enterprise is to clearly ascertain and define its aim.

That which we demand, that which Italy demands before and above all—combined with as much administrative and communal liberty as possible—is National Unity.

Our Italian martyrs of the last half century have not died because the price of food was excessive in Italy, because the finances of our country are despotically and corruptly managed, nor because the condition of the agricultural laborers of Lower Lombardy and some other parts is unhappy and unjust—they did not die because labor is ill-repaid, taxation ill-organized, or commerce impeded—they died for an idea.

This idea, which sprung up by providential design, in the centre of our land before the days of Rome, which became an instinct in our people during the Italian wars, which was first converted into a thought by DANTE, and has since continually reappeared, even more potent and distinct, in the writings of our greatest intellects, and the aspirations of our noblest hearts—this idea has name—Italy. The sacred word has periodically gone up from the scaffold unto God. It illumines, traced by the hands of noble victims, our prison walls; it doubled the strength of our soldiers, and enabled them in 1812 to endure the frosts of Russia and the sufferings of the retreat; it supported our exiles when fighting for Greek or Spanish freedom; it resounded on the lips of the million from Venice to Rome, from Milan to Palermo, in 1848; and it unites the working man and citizen in secret associations from the passes of the Stelvio to the Island of Lampedusa. True it is that this name of Italy speaks to its worshipers no word of hope or encouragement to the slavish soul; it speaks to all of liberty, of a social organization founded on justice, of common order, common rights, and common material and intellectual progress.

But secure of being able to solve the social problem when they are once free and united, the Italians do not now select it as their *mot-d'ordre* in the struggle; they do not make it the object of their effort or their sacrifice. What they now demand is a country, a national flag to represent them among friends and foes, a common pact to unite the twenty-six millions that dwell between the Alps and the sea in harmonious concert of free thought and free actions. Theirs is the thrill of a people that wills to be a nation.

Who understands not this aim and intent is beside the present question, and deprived of all rule by which to judge what we say or do. With him it were idle to discuss.

Can the monarchy of Piedmont give us unity? How could it achieve it?

Peacefully, or by open war?

It is evident that this aim can never be reached by the first means. We know that others—the Sardinian Minister the first—have spoken of the force of example. But no Italians who are not willing to declare themselves insane can affect to believe in their redemption by pacific means. Force of example—to what end? Even if our aim were limited to administrative or political ameliorations, and a slow progress in each of the Italian States, still we do not believe that the spectacle of the benefits resulting from liberty to four millions of Italians, the shame of contrast, the incessant prayers of subjects touched by the example, or even the suggestions of some free nation, would induce the Governments of the other Italian States to yield. But even if Piedmont were to present this seductive spectacle, if the monarchy, following in a different course from that it has adopted, were to make of its own State an oasis, an Eldorado, a model State,—even if we were to resign ourselves to inertia, and prolong the example to an indefinite period, no man of sane mind can believe that six of the masters of Italy would one day voluntarily descend from their thrones to give place to the Sardinian monarchy; that the Pope would say, "Behold! Rome is yours—I myself abolish the temporal power;" and that all the foreign governments of Europe, unconstrained thereto by imposing facts achieved, or an universal, energetic, and armed manifestation of the whole Italian people, would stand quietly to witness the rise of a nation whose mere existence must entirely transform the economical and political conditions of Europe. We do not believe there exist in Italy two individuals able to look one another in the face and attempt to delude each other with such a hope as this without laughter.

The only method remaining, then, is war.

Can the Piedmontese monarchy initiate war?

No, it cannot. The Minister who should advise the King to attempt such an enterprise, with Europe at peace, would deserve to be tried for high treason to the monarchy. A third-rate Power presuming to invade possessions held by a first-rate Power, in virtue of mutual treaties, would instantly have all the European Governments its foes. The invading Prince would infallibly lose his crown—the insurrection thus provoked by him would have none of the *prestige* of a spontaneous manifestation of the popular conscience, the expression of an eternal right, respected, however unwillingly, by the Governments and hailed with enthusiasm by the people. The initiative of the Sardinian monarchy, supposing it possible, would be fatal alike to the monarchy and the insurrection. However, it is useless to discuss this hypothesis. Neither King, Minister, nor men of the Monarchical Party dream of taking the initiative.

The Piedmontese monarchy can only follow an initiative taken by others, seize the opportunity given by a war between some other first-rate Power with Austria, or come forward after a triumphant popular insurrection has cleared the way.

The first case is improbable, and would at any rate condemn Italy to remain quiet for an indefinite period awaiting the uncertain issue of the war. But should it arise, the only war against Austria in which the Piedmontese monarchy could take part as an ally must spring from France, Imperial France. Let us suppose the war begun, and the King of Sardinia allied with BONAPARTE—can any one in his senses believe that it would enter into the views of BONAPARTE to create the unity of Italy, and present the crown to the Sardinian king? to make of the Mediterranean an Italian lake? to found a State destined by its geographical position, by the extent of its coasts, and by the historical tendencies of its population, to rival, if not surpass, France herself in commercial activity? to aid in creating a free Italy—for Italy will never be a nation without achieving a greater or less degree of liberty—in the face of enslaved France? No. In a war fought by Imperial France, in concert with Piedmont, against Austria, the most brilliant hypothesis of the monarchists is this: Since neither the traditional policy of France nor the Bonaparte interest could allow an extended and powerful State to hold the keys of the Alps, without some pledge of equilibrium or compensation, an enlargement of the Sardinian kingdom would entail French dominion—direct or indirect matters not—in the south of Italy. Milan conceded to Piedmont would imply Naples handed over to MURAT, or some other prefect of France.

And this is in fact—I believe I may assert—the hypothesis accepted by the Sardinian Government, an hypothesis in the highest degree criminal and anti-Italian; an hypothesis which would produce fresh dismemberments in Italy—for Italy would never accept MURAT—and substitute for the old abhorred and condemned Bourbon monarchy, the *cortège* of new interests, servile vanities and hopes which rise up around every new Government; and the domineering influence of a first-rate Power, for that of a Government now completely isolated and despised by both monarchical and popular Europe.

There remains then only the second case; that of a popular initiative in Lombardy, which should leave the path of action open to the Sardinian monarchy, and give it the chance of repeating to its European confederates the declarations of its dispatches in 1848, "If I go, I go for your safety and my own; I am compelled to raise my banner in the plains of Lombardy to prevent the raising of the Republican banner there."

The question once put on that ground, we might repeat to the monarchists what we have so often said to them without ever receiving a reply. If a popular insurrection be indispensable to enable the monarchical redeemer to descend upon the arena of battle, of what use is it to discuss the question at all? Unite with us in the work of preparing and promoting that popular revolution, in order that the monarchy you invoke may come and complete it.

And come it will, without fail, invoked or not, liberator or destroyer. No king of Piedmont could retain his throne three days after a renewal of the five days of Milan, were he to abstain from joining in the struggle.

I said liberator or destroyer. We believe destroyer of the insurrection. And this, not because CHARLES ALBERT, either from the incapacity of his Generals, or worse, betrayed the Italian war—such incapacity is not a necessity of a royal war—but because every idea generates its own mode of action, every flag is followed by a train of inevitable consequences, and the consequences of a monarchical flag leading the movement would inevitably be fatal to it.

Our war must seek to kindle the popular enthusiasm to the highest pitch, and a king cannot make of himself a revolutionist; he dreads the exigencies of a people that has once learned to combat and conquer, and he therefore avoids calling the masses to action, and reduces the war to a mere problem of regular forces and strategic combinations. Our war must rely upon and seek in every way the active sympathy of the people—while a king naturally endeavors to procure, by dint of concessions, the support of some governments. Our war will have to invade the Tyrol, and, if need be, bombard Trieste; and a king would be restrained by the pretensions of the Germanic Confederation upon the first, and the exigencies of foreign commerce concerning the second. Our war must appeal to and rally round its flag the numerous foreign elements that will hasten to its aid; while a king would be obliged to reject the Poles for fear of irritating the Czar, and the French for fear of the Emperor. Our war will have to win to its cause the inferior soldiery, by introducing the principle of the suffrage in its army; this also a royal war will never do. Our war will derive its greatest support from political decrees calculated to gain the favor of the masses, and a king would seek to separate the war as much as possible from all political concerns. Our war, like the first French revolution and the Spanish war, must seek its leaders among the men, of whatever class, who have given proofs of devotion on the barricades, or revealed in the first open engagements the native genius which gave to France a HOCHE and a MASSENA, and to Spain a PALAFOX and a MINA; while a king, from the inevitable influence of that aristocratic element, the necessary link between throne and people, would impose upon the revolution incapable leaders, who would again leave the passes of the Alps open to the enemy, consume the energies of the army before the fortresses of the quadrilateral, and prepare the way for a second route of Novare. Our war, restrained by no compact save with the future, looking for inspiration to the nation alone, and acknowledging no judge but the people, will admit of neither compromise nor transaction with the enemy, till the aim be achieved; while a king, hemmed in, besieged and tormented by the thousand influences spread around him by monarchical tradition, diplomacy, and the fear of making other Governments his foes, would listen to the first proposals of peace—whether on the Adige, or at Campo Formio, matters little—baited with some territorial aggrandisement, and the hope of a larger acquisition in the future.

But let us imagine a king capable of emancipating himself from the exigencies of the principle he represents, from the traditions and treaties of foreign monarchies, from the artifices of diplomacy, from the aristocratic influences which are the props of his throne, from dread of the future demands of the people; let us suppose him a man rarely gifted in heart and mind, incarnating in himself the spirit of the revolution, possessing all the energy of the Committee of Public Safety, the honesty of WASHINGTON, the genius of our warriors of former days; let us imagine such a man determined to destroy the dominion of Austria, and overthrow the thrones of Naples, Tuscany, Parma, and Modena; let us suppose him to have reached the frontier of the Roman States—what will he do? what can he do with the Pope?

Can a king give us Rome? Can a king bid the old man, who, bereft of all mission, yet occupies the seat of the highest formula of the past—"Quit that throne before which almost all the Governments of Europe still prostrate themselves in feigned reverence, before which I too knelt but yesterday; I assume it in thy stead?" Can a king thus make of himself at one and the same time a political revolutionist and a religious reformer? unite in his single person the characters of CROMWELL and HENRY VIII.?

That papal throne, that old man, the representative in Rome of things that are dead and passed away, are for us nothing. We can unite in one vast league the peoples weary of worshipping a phantom, arouse them by boldly proclaiming in the face of all Europe the eternal truth, and can say to that old man: "In the name of God and the people, vanish—we are more religious, more believing than thou." But a king! the all of kings, a combatant by the side of the man who ten years ago reëstablished the Pope in Rome? That old man is still the source of that authority in the name of which kings govern; he is the common centre towards which converge the rays emanating from every power, founded on the old theory of privilege, whether of family or class. The Pope once fallen, the monarchies, deprived of all basis, will fall too. Can a king remain such, and yet strike that blow which would make him the destroyer of the very principle in virtue of which he reigns?

No; the Piedmontese monarchy can never give us the Unity we demand. Those who speak to the people of Italian unity under the Sardinian king, either seek to delude them, or are themselves strangely deluded.

And the monarchy knows this—the men in power who are initiated in its designs know this, and laugh at, while they make use of, their poor dupes. From Balbo to Azeglio, from Gioberti to Durando, from Cavour to the envoys sent to BONAPARTE, the idea of one Italy was never yet so far honored as to be discussed among them.

The least daring among the monarchial sect dream only of a partial aggrandizement of Piedmont, and a confederation with the other rulers of Italy, such as they are. The programme of the boldest contains three Italies: the Pope in the centre; the Frenchman MURAT in the South; and the Piedmontese monarchy as far as they can push it in the North.

This explains the policy of the Piedmontese Government. Its cardinal point being the negation of national unity, it will ever continue a policy of aggrandisement, and nothing more. The principle once cancelled, nothing but self-interest remains. The monarchy, unable to build up its future upon insurrection, and the enthusiasm of a people that desire above all the unity of its fatherland, is under the necessity of keeping on friendly terms with diplomacy, and allying itself with governments hostile to that unity, and to beg—in consideration of anti-Italian and cowardly concessions—the honor of signing a protocol, and of mounting one step higher among governments ready to cast it down again whenever it suits them to do so,—of a wretched precedent, utterly meaningless in hands that have neither strength nor courage to make it of any avail,—to play, in short, the part of Prussia in Germany, without her FREDERICK II. Hence the crooked policy of the monarchy with both kings and people, the bold words of to-day, and the transactions of the morrow; the secret encouragements given to the national party, and the public persecutions. Hence first an useless war with Russia, and concessions to Russia the day after—hence the matricidal alliance with the man stained with the blood of Rome, and all the contradictions which mark the conduct of the ministry month by month.

Piedmont had before her at one time a holy and sacred mission. She might have made herself the image of the future Italy, have made it her greatest glory to model her local life upon the national life to come, to declare by her every act, "I am but a zone of Italy, but upon that zone is concentrated the Italian Church Militant." She might have resolutely have held herself aloof, have maintained a stern bearing towards all deniers of the national unity and sovereignty, have systematically abstained from all contact with Austria, showing she held the only contact possible to be that of war, and said to those who required her to shed the blood and gold of her sons in support of the Turk, who is the Austrian of the East, "When Italy shall exist, and Europe shall fight in the cause of justice and truth, then shall Italian blood be shed for Europe, but not till then." She might have bestowed the Piedmontese citizenship on the Italian exiles from other provinces seeking shelter in Piedmont; she might have protested, in the name of Italian right, against the iniquitous tyranny of the torturer-princes; and, above all, have periodically protested against Austrian intervention in Tuscany, Parma and the Roman Provinces, and against French intervention in Rome. She might have made her own the model zone and type of Italy; have established therein a republican economy, popular education, belief in duty, and worship of Italy; have preserved as her palladium liberty of conscience, of the Press, and of the individual; she might have shut her eyes to the efforts made by individuals in the country's cause, and answered all who should reprove her by saying, "What can you expect? They are Italians, and they seek their country."

The monarchy has withheld this mission from Piedmont. Piedmont may yet regain it—the monarchy cannot. In ten years she has neither given a man nor a principle to Italy, and Italy will seek her redemption elsewhere.

Such are the reasons which separate us from the Piedmontese monarchy. To us they are grave and decisive, not because we are republicans, but because we are unitarians. Nevertheless, from love of our country, and the desire of avoiding the appearance of discord in the eyes of other nations, we should have mourned in silence, were it not that the monarchy, not content with deserting the nation, systematically deceives it as to its own intentions, and withdraws it from the pursuit of every noble aim by leading it after perpetual illusions, while it persecutes and calumniates those who seek to lead it upon the path of salvation, and takes from us the right of being silent.

Italy can only arise on condition of destroying these illusions. Therefore, do we and shall we ever combat and seek to destroy them.

NOVEMBER, 1858. JOSEPH MAZZINI.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

FRAUDS ON THE CITY—DEFICIENCIES IN THE ACCOUNTS OF COLLECTORS OF ASSESSMENTS—OPENING A CARRIAGE-WAY ACROSS THE PARK—REORGANIZATION OF THE CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening several messages from the Mayor were read, one vetoing the confirmation of the assessment list for regulating and grading the Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street; another vetoing the resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of James Wallace for $93 80, with interest, in which sum it was claimed that Mr. Wallace had been wrongfully assessed; and another vetoing a resolution in favor of flagging sidewalks on the east side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets. Laid over under the rule.

The Committee on Ordinances reported in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in the adoption of an ordinance amending the ordinance reorganizing the Street Department. It was ordered that the report be laid over and printed in the minutes.

The report of the Joint Committee on Accounts in relation to the accounts of Collectors of Assessments, was presented. Laid over and ordered to be printed.

The following is the report, as amended in Committee:

To the Honorable the Common Council:

The Joint Committee on Accounts, in continuation of their labors from the date of their last report, have completed, so far as the books and papers within their control will permit, the auditing of the accounts of Collectors of Assessments for the years 1853, 1854 and 1855, being the official term of Isaac Edwards and his deputies, and the results of that auditing are now submitted to your Honorable Body, together with a full and complete statement of the account of Joseph R. Taylor, Collector, with his deputies, for the years 1856, 1857, and to the 1st of May, 1858.

Herewith are submitted the books and statements, prepared in writing up and auditing the accounts of Isaac Edwards, Collector, and his deputies, consisting of—

1. A balance sheet, showing the amounts of the assessment lists placed in his hands for collection, the amounts paid thereon to the Chamberlain, and the amounts of items appearing on the Records as unpaid, together with the balances as they appeared upon the books previous to their correction.

2. A detailed statement of the various corrections, consisting for the most part of payments into Treasury for assessments not discharged of record; of sums paid to Collectors, not paid into Treasury and not discharged of record; and of assessments not discharged of record and not included in Collector's return to the Bureau of Arrears.

3. A balance sheet, showing the amount of assessments placed in the hands of each Deputy Collector, the amounts paid into Treasury thereon, and the balances as they stand after the correction of errors.

4. Eight return books, containing transcripts of the assessments standing as unpaid on the records.

5. The journal and ledgers, prepared by direction of the Committee, showing the amount of each assessment list, the amount paid into Treasury thereon, the amount of return to the Bureau of Arrears made out by the Committee, and the entries in correction of errors.

The balance sheets, statements and books furnish the following results:

Total amount of assessments placed in hands of Isaac Edwards for collection..		$4,297,823 47
Payments to Chamberlain..............		2,866,630 6
Total..................		$1,431,192 83
Amount of unpaid Assessments, as per Records..............		1,444,498 91
Leaving a balance of..............		$13,306 08
To Collector's credit, as per books previous to correction.		
Total of errors charged to account of Issac Edwards and his deputies; for assessments paid into Treasury but not discharged of Record..........		26,513 73
For payments to Collectors, not paid into Treasury and not discharged of Record..........		11,400 00
For assessments not discharged of Record and not included in Collector's return of unpaid items to Bureau of Arrears..........		20,146 04
Total of charges..........		$58,089 77
From which deduct amount of credit balances as before stated..........		13,306 08
Balance due the City..........		$44,783 69
Amount of Assessments placed in hand of Robert McGary, Deputy, including charges in correction of errors......		$90,410 35
Amounts paid Chamberlain..	$70,944 63	
Returns to Bureau of Arrears	18,999 08—	$89,943 71
Debit balance..........		$466 64
Amount of Assessments placed in hands of Julius Johnson, Deputy, including charges in corrections of errors......		$755,990 01
Amounts paid Chamberlain.	$510,363 48	
Returns to Bureau of Arrears	234,973 69—	$745,337 17
Debit Balance..........		$10,652 84
Amount of Assessments placed in hands of Samuel Allen, Deputy, including charges in correction of errors......		$1,905,226 00
Am'ts paid Chamberlain...	$1,327,359 08	
Ret'ns to Bur. of Arrears..	552,697 49—	$1,880,056 57
Debit Balance..........		$25,169 43
Amount of Assessments placed in hands of Robert McKinnin, Deputy, including charges in correction of errors......		$1,604,286 88
Amounts paid Chamberlain.	$957,963 45	
Ret'ns to Bureau of Arrears.	637,828 65—	$1,595,792 10
Bebit Balance..........		$8,494 78
Balance due on Robert McGary's lists.		$466 04
Balance due on Julius Johnson's lists..		10,652 84
Balance due on Samuel Allen's lists..		25,169 43
Balance due on Robt. McKinnin's lists.		8,494 78
Defic'y of Isaac Edwards and Deputies.		$41,783 09

This deficiency is on sums of principal alone, the interest not having been computed.

The absence of certain books which are indispensable for determining the state of the Deputy Collectors' accounts with the head Collector, prevents your Committee from deciding who should be held responsible for the above-stated deficiencies. They deem it proper to say that, so far as the examinations afford any indications *on this point*, they do not favor the supposition that Mr. EDWARDS is the party at fault. Furthermore, the deputies of Mr. EDWARDS admit having retained certain sums under advice of counsel, which they claim to be due them from the City for fees on uncollected assessments.

In addition to the examinations and labors required for the full presentation of the foregoing accounts, your Committee have to report progress in auditing the account of Joseph R. Taylor, Collector, and his deputies.

The returns of unpaid items, making several books similar to those presented with this report, are nearly ready; a ledger account has been opened with each assessment list placed in his hands for collection, the payments by the Deputies to the Collector and by the Collector to the Chamberlain, have been examined, and in the regular and methodical prosecution of our work, a full and final auditing of these accounts will show a correct abstract of the state of each assessment list.

Our examination shows:

The total payments by Horatio N. Sherwood, Deputy, to Joseph R. Taylor, Collector, as per receipts, to be..........		$886,923 00
The total payments by Walter Oakley, Deputy, to Joseph R. Taylor, Collector, as per receipt, to be..........		546,554 34
The total payments by Ira A. Libby, Deputy, to Joseph R. Taylor, Collector, as per receipts, to be..........		628,368 78
Total of payments by Deputies to Collector..........		$2,061,846 12
Amount paid to Chamberlain by Collector Taylor on Deputy Sherwood's lists......	$830 620 63	
Do. on Deputy Oakley's lists..	509,958 32	
Do. on Deputy Libby's lists..	574,083 38—	$1,914,662 33
Balance, (being the deficiency of Joseph R. Taylor, Collector)..........		$147,183 79

The auditing of the accounts of the Collectors of Assessments is not only required for determining the state of those officers' accounts with the City, but is a necessary preliminary in making up the account of the Clerk of Arrears.

That official's account is now an anomaly, there being no proper charge against him on the books of the Finance Department for the sums returned to the Bureau of Arrears for unpaid assessments. Your Committee, feeling the importance of bringing this account into proper shape on the books of the Finance Department, and in order that the Clerk of Arrears may have an authentic record of all the items which will go to make up the debit side of his account, have caused return books to be prepared, showing every item appearing upon the records of assessments as unpaid.

The aggregate of these returns prior to Jan. 1, 1853, is..........	$195,831 52
The aggregate from Jan. 1, 1853, to Jan. 1, 1856, is..........	1,444,498 91
Total..........	$1,640,330 43

When the returns on assessments placed in hands of Collector TAYLOR are completed, the account of the Clerk of of Arrears will be duly charged with them, in addition to the foregoing amounts.

On the credit side of his account will be placed those sums which, although not discharged of record, have been ascertained to be properly chargeable to the Collectors, which also appear in detail in our statements of this Collector's accounts—also the amounts collected by the Clerk of Arrears and paid into the Treasury. The balance will then show the amount for which the Clerk of Arrears is held responsible, and should correspond with the amount of returned assessments remaining unpaid; these constituting his offset to the debit balance of his account.

The Clerk of Arrears has repeatedly expressed his satisfaction that this account is in course of preparation, and with the method adopted by the Committee's accountants.

Mr. PURDY is very earnest in the expression of his desire that his account may be thoroughly scrutinised and finally audited by your Committee.

In presenting this Report, your Committee believe it due to the Common Council and to the Public, who regard their proceedings with unusual interest, that they should state briefly what remains to be accomplished. Bisides the work necessary to finish the accounts of Collector TAYLOR'S deputies and that of the Clerk of Arrears, as before explained, the very important duty remains of auditing the accounts of the Receivers of Taxes.

The amount of tax lists for 1853 was....	$5,067,312 71
The amount of tax lists for 1854 was....	4,845,386 07
The amount of tax lists for 1855 was....	5,844.772 42
The amount of tax lists for 1856 was....	7,076,591 63
The amount of tax lists for 1857 was....	8,055,008 55
Total..........	$30,889,071 38

The accounts for this enormous sum have never been audited or examined, and the probability is, they will remain in their present state unless they shall be audited by your Committee.

It is only necessary to state the fact, that the Finance Department holds about eight hundred acknowledgments of items of liens which have been paid, but which are included in the returns to Bureau of Arrears, as unpaid, to make manifest the impropriety of suffering these accounts to remain longer without a proper auditing. Delay will only increase the difficulties always encountered in the examination and adjustment of old accounts.

The accounts of Collectors of City Revenue have not yet received the attention of the Committee, as the work of examining the accounts of several bureaus, simultaneously, cannot be carried on with advantage.

The trust accounts of the City have received only a partial examination. It has not been practicable to perform this part of the work assigned to the Committee without too great interference with the work in hand. It is very desirable that these accounts should be correct exhibits of the expenditures and indebtedness they represent, and we design taking them up so soon as all the Collector's accounts shall be finished.

The current duties of the Finance Department, if properly performed, are sufficient to engage the attention and occupy the time of the Comptroller and the clerical force at his command. The business of auditing the accounts of long-past transactions, of writing up and correcting the old books, can, in the opinion of your Committee, be more accurately and acceptably performed by a special force of accountants, who shall be able to proceed thoroughly and uninterruptedly with the work, free from the delays and hindrances unavoidable with those who have their regular official duties to perform.

With the Committee's experience of the difficulties and impediments which are incident to this work, and their knowledge of the extent and variety of the labors already entered upon, and proposed to be undertaken and prosecuted to their completion, they do not feel justified in naming a shorter period than one year for the performance of the work.

Should the work be now discontinued by the Joint Committee on Accounts, it is doubtful if it would be resumed at a future day, under any other supervision, and carried on in a manner so satisfactory to the public, and so conveniently for the several departments as at present.

With these remarks your Committee submit the whole matter to the consideration of the Common Council. Should they decide to have the work continued, it is recommended that such amount as may be deemed sufficient for the purpose, be put in the next tax levy.

The attention of the Common Council is requested to a discrepancy between the statement of the Committee in reference to the account with "Fourth Avenue Opening from Thirty-fifth to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street," and the statement of the same account by the Comptroller in his semi-annual report dated Sept. 1, 1858. By his report the deficiency on this account appears to be $346 58, which is $3,151 less than the actual deficiency. A reëxamination of this account, induced by the Comptroller's report, so largely at variance with our previously published statements, reveals errors on the part of those furnishing the data for his statement, confirming the opinion already expressed, that the auditing and correction of the past accounts of the Finance Department should be continued as a special work.

There are several errors in the footings. The Collector's return to the Bureau of Arrears is assumed to be correct, notwithstanding the gross inaccuracies which appear upon the face of it, and no comparison of the return with the record seems to have been made.

It is true, the examinations and comparisons on so large a list of items as constitute this account are tedious and laborious, requiring considerable time and much care; but they are unavoidable if a correct state of the account is to be arrived at. These errors evince the superficial character of the examinations on which the Comptroller's statement is based.

In conclusion, your Committee deem it proper to state that it may be in the power of the Deputies of Mr. EDWARDS to explain certain discrepancies which have been discovered in their accounts. The Deputies have often been invited, even solicited, to examine the auditing of their accounts, and to give such explanations as they might desire; but they have not availed themselves of the privilege.

Your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Report, with accompanying books and papers, be placed in the hands of the Comptroller, as a guide and reference in settling the accounts of the officers mentioned in this Report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. J. A. BOOLE,
JAMES OWENS,
H. W. GENET,
GEORGE ROSS,
} Joint Committee on Accounts.

A petition in favor of opening Park-place through the Park to Park-row, was read, and Alderman BOOLE offered a resolution authorizing the construction of a carriage-way across the Park, in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners.

Alderman TUCKER was in favor of opening the street but he thought that property in the vicinity should be assessed. He was for removing the Park fountain and opening the whole of the lower part of the Park. He thought the matter should not be pressed at present. It should be passed over to the new Board and that would be some business for them to begin on. Alderman BOOLE supported the resolution.

Alderman MCSPEDON was in favor of it, too. Carriages could now cross the Park indeed, but there was no place for business vehicles to cross.

Alderman DAVIS said that the Park was pledged to the redemption of the public debt, and if a carriage way was opened across it, land which was held as a portion of the assets of the city would be appropriated.

Alderman BOOLE saw no reason why property in the vicinity should be assessed for opening the carriage-way.

Alderman MCSPEDON said the City had as much right to open a carriage-way across the Park as to construct a cross-walk in it.

Alderman REED read another petition, previously presented, in favor of the same object, which, he said, was signed by a great many property-owners.

Alderman TUCKER felt satisfied that it was the determination of the majority to "put this thing through" at this sitting, and he offered an amendment favoring the resolution, and providing that the petitioners must pay the expense of opening the carriage-way.

The amendment was lost (Ayes 4, Nays 11) and the resolution was adopted, (Ayes 10, Nays 5;) and a resolution, offered by Alderman BOOLE, directing that the Street Commissioner advertise for proposals "for paving with Belgian pavement a curved carriage-way," to be as wide as Park-place, and to cross the Park from Park-place to Park-row, passing 10 feet to the north of the fountain, was carried (Ayes 11, Nays 4.)

The resolution in favor of paying Mr. Jonas B. Phillips $600 for defending the members of the Common Council of 1857, in the suit brought against them for giving land to the Catholic Orphan Asylum, which was first passed by this Board and was rejected by the Board of Councilmen, was called up, and the Aldermen adhered to their former action.

The consideration of "an ordinance relative to the City Inspector's Department," made the special order for this meeting, occupied considerable time. A motion to postpone the subject was lost; a motion to recommit was lost; and a motion to lay it on the table was lost. It was claimed that the ordinance interfered with the Department of Finance in relation to matters which properly were solely within the province of the latter department. Finally the Board agreed to lay the whole subject on the table, after passing the first article of the Ordinance, which is as follows:

In addition to the powers and duties heretofore by ordinance or resolution imposed upon or vested in the City Inspector's Department, the City Inspector's Department shall have cognizance:

1. Of cleaning the public streets; the superintending, inspection, regulation and management of the public markets, and of the inspection and sealing of weights and measures; and the location and control of the public pounds; and all the powers and duties heretofore by ordinance or resolution conferred, imposed or vested in or upon the late "Commissioner of Streets and Lamps," relative to the "Bureau of Cleaning Streets," or the "Inspection, regulation and management of the public markets," and the "inspection of weights and measures," and the "keeping of the public pounds," are hereby imposed upon and vested in the City Inspector; and all ordinances and resolutions in any manner relating thereto are hereby amended by striking out the official designation or words "Commissioner of Streets and Lamps" where they occur, and inserting instead thereof the official name or title of "City Inspector."

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO SPEAKER ORR—MISCELLANEOUS ROUTINE BUSINESS.

The Board met at 5 P. M. yesterday. Mr. [illegible]WELL in the Chair. A resolution was passed to meet every evening this week excepting Saturday, when the new Board comes in.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in a resolution to extend the freedom of the City to [illegible] Speaker ORR when he shall visit New-York—an event which is soon expected. DUNN, FRAZER and [illegible] (the latter voting against the resolution), were appointed a Committee to see the "freedom of the City" conferred upon the distinguished visitor. Mr. [illegible] in explaining his vote inquired if Mr. ORR was one of the numerous gentlemen who were candidates for the Presidency in 1860, as, in that case he would v[illegible] as he desired to give them *all* a fair chance. [Laughter.] The President could not answer the question.

The Board also concurred in returning to the [illegible] Commissioners the assessment list for re[illegible] Forty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. They also voted to concur with the Aldermen to extend the Pier foot of Fortieth-street [illegible] beyond its present limits.

The sum of $371 09 in taxes was remitted, by vote of the Board, in favor of the estate of Mrs. L. [illegible] JOHN, of Louisiana, that amount having been paid to a Deputy Collector of taxes named IRA A. LIBBY, at the office of the Collector in April last, but not being discharged upon the books, it remained as a lien upon the estate. The check drawn for the payment of the taxes had the indorsement of Mr. LIBBY, as Deputy Collector.

The sum of $380 was refunded to Engine Company No. 11 for improvements upon their house. An effort to have a steam fire-engine established in the Park failed. The Board then adjourned.

Speech of Gov. Chase.

At the celebration of the Pilgrim Festival in Columbus, Ohio, Gov. CHASE was called on to reply to a toast complimentary to the early Governors of the New-England Colonies. The *Statesman* gives the following report of his remarks:

"Gov. CHASE said that just before he came into the dining hall, one of those industrious gentlemen, who are expected to record what is done on such occasions—a reporter—asked him if he had any minutes of the remarks he proposed to make. He answered that he had not had any minutes in which to prepare remarks. He did not know what he ought to say. He did not know why he had been called upon to respond to the toast to the Governors of New-England, unless it was because he happened just now to hold a similar position. The Pilgrim Governors were as good Governors may be expected to be, but their jurisdiction was small. If his memory served him, CARVER, the first one, had only 101 constituents, and his successor, BRADFORD, had only 50, disease having meantime made sad havoc in the infant colony. The Pilgrim Governors had fulfilled their duty and passed away. The New-England Colonies had grown into six respectable States with six respectable Governors. At the head of the New-England States, it might be properly said, was Massachusetts, which had a Governor worthy of Massachusetts. While he should occupy her Executive Chair there need be no fear that any proper drafts upon her Banks would be dishonored.

After a happy reference to the independence in political government which characterized the Pilgrims, Gov. CHASE said that they had formed before landing at Plymouth, the first constitution which embodied the principles of popular sovereignty—not what is now called popular sovereignty in some quarters, but that genuine popular sovereignty which is founded on the principal of equal, inalienable right in every individual of the community, and zealously maintained against all invasions.

Governor CHASE called attention, in a few descriptive words, to what that principle had done, and [illegible] the essential principles of that Mayflower Constitution, more or less modified in their practical application by circumstances, lie at the base of every State Constitution and of the whole system of American Government. It could not be claimed that the ideas of equality of rights or of popular government were new, but the Pilgrims had the distinguished honor of first embodying those ideas in an actual working constitution of free government. We were also indebted, he said, to the settlers of New-England for the idea of Federal Union—not that the idea, any more than the other, was entirely new. The world had seen confederations of States in ancient and modern times. But in America the idea was of New-England origin; it was first exemplified in the confederation of New-England, then in the larger confederation of all the colonies; and, finally, in our present glorious unity of States, it was practically exemplified and made a living fact. He thought this idea of the United States more fruitful of practical good than any other for which Americans were indebted to New-England. Leaving to every one the absolute control of all matters of domestic concernment, yet providing for a common government in all matters purely national, it allowed indefinite expansion of empire without endangering the rights of the separate States which might compose it, or of the personal interests of individuals placed by the principle under the safeguard of those States. State after State might be added to the Union, the freedom and prosperity of each not endangered, but assured by the strength of all; star after star might be gathered to our constellation, the separate brightness of each not impaired, but enhanced by the collective effulgence of all. Was it too much to hope that the principle of the American Union might become the principle of the full confederacy of the nations?

Adverting, briefly, to the lessons of religious freedom taught by the errors, not less than by the principles of the New-England Pilgrims, to the lessons of hospitality to the stranger, and liberality to the immigrant, taught by their experience in Holland, and the circumstances of their establishment in the New World; and making happy allusions to various characteristics of the New-England Forefathers, Governor CHASE concluded by saying that, every review of the past inspired him with faith in the future—in the certainty of progress—in the permanence of union; and with confident hope that, as the last result of the enlarging empire, both of American Government and American principles, the brotherhood of the race might at last assemble by their representatives to deliberate 'in the Parliament of man' on the destinies of the world."

MOBBING FREE LOVERS.—They have had an interesting time, recently, at Burr's Mills, on the Central Ohio Railroad. Some time since a woman, Mrs. PEPERS, and a man named ALMOND, commenced living together near Burr's Mills, dispensing with the preliminaries necessary to make them "man and wife." This excited the indignation of the populace, especially as ALMOND had a wife living. Not long since a man named SPECK commenced boarding with Mr. ALMOND and Mrs. PEPERS, and together they formed a trio that put to blush the virtue of certain Bethesdians. It was decided to abate the nuisance. One night, as SPECK was returning to his boarding-house, he was met by several individuals, who, without much ceremony, proceeded to divest him of his apparel. This being done, the company proceeded to the house of ALMOND, and took therefrom the "lord of his castle" and the Widow PEPERS. Several little *et ceteras* were on hand in the shape of tar buckets and feathers, and to these the three persons were treated. It was the intention of the rioters to horse-whip ALMOND and SPECK, but the former begged so hard, it is said, that he was allowed to escape this punishment. SPECK, however, was not so fortunate, and was flogged severely upon the bare back. The parties to the tar and feather and the flogging arrangement have all been arrested, and the trial has excited great interest. More than a hundred witnesses were subpœnaed, and after a long and tedious examination, the parties to the riot, that being the crime charged, were held to answer.—*Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer.*

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—D[illegible]

Before Judge Ingersoll and a Jury.

TROVER—FRAUDULENT REPRESENTATIONS.

William Waldron vs. John Jones, Jr.—[illegible] was one of the old actions of trover at common law, brought by the plaintiff to recover certain machinery for making paper-hangings, worth about $1,7[illegible] purchased of the plaintiff in the Summer of 1857 by [illegible] as Jones, under what were charged by the plaintiff to have been false and fraudulent representations [illegible] their responsibility, made to him in June, 1857.

The defendant claimed to hold the goods as a [illegible] *fide* purchase from the vendee, his brother, [illegible] bought the goods in September, and given his [illegible] for them. Evidence was given to show that [illegible] the defendant a mortgage in September also, [illegible] was only by way of cover, and in October he [illegible] assignment. That the representations were [illegible] appeared, and the main question was as to whether they were fraudulently so.

The Jury after a short absence returned a verdict for plaintiff for $1,778 96. For plaintiff, Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Blatchford. For defendant, [illegible] Platt, Gerard & Buckley.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 27, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of Friday last, have been as follows:

	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total
Ashes, bbls	31	—	31
Flour, bbls	883	6,455	7,338
Corn Meal, bbls	—	1,794	1,794
Corn Meal, hhds	—	142	142
Corn, bushels	—	27,448	27,448
Barley, bushels	600	—	600
Malt, bushels	—	832	832
Provisions, pkgs	2,469	1,039	3,508
Whisky, bbls	267	—	267

ASHES—Are quiet at old figures. Pots, $5 50; Pearls, $5 75 ₱ 100 ℔s.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, 60 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $28 ₱ ton.

CANDLES—In Philadelphia, according to the Pennsylvania *Inquirer*, an active inquiry has prevailed for Adamantine, part for California and part for neighboring markets, and the sales have been large, comprising 4,000@5,000 boxes THAIN & Co.'s and GRANT & Co.'s—part for future delivery—at 22c. ₱ ℔., 6 months.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet to-day, sales having been confined to small lots of Rio, at former rates, and 25 bags St. Domingo, at 9¼c. ₱ ℔. Receipts of Rio during the week, 11,800 bags. Stock of Rio in first hands, this evening, 17,250 bags. In Boston, sales transpired of 300 bales Mocha, at 16c.; 1,400 bags St. Domingo, at 9½c. ₱ ℔., each 6 months' credit, and 650 bags Cape, at private bargain. In Philadelphia, last week, 11,000 bags Coffee arrived. Sales were made of 7,000 bags Rio, at 10¾c.@11⅜; 200 bags Laguayra, at 11¾c.; some St. Domingo, at 9⅛c., and 1,000 bags Cape on private terms. In Baltimore, 6,613 bags Rio Coffee arrived during the week. Sales were made of 13,403 bags Rio, at from 10⅜c.@11⅛c. ₱ ℔. Stock of Rio there on Saturday, 9,500 bags.

COTTON—Continues dull and heavy, with sales reported, to-day, of only 1,000 bales, at languid and irregular prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens quietly for State and Western Flour. The inquiry from home dealers is moderate, and from shippers limited. Holders are not disposed to make any reduction in prices. Sales 7,000 bbls.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl.	$3 70@ 4 20
Superfine State	4 25@ 4 45
Extra State	5 00@ 5 20
Superfine Western	4 35@ 4 75
Fancy Ohio	4 85@ 5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 40@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 30@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 70@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 50

Canadian continues in slack request at former rates; sales 300 bbls., at $5 25@$6 30 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is quiet at old figures; sales 900 bbls., at $4 75@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is sparingly sought after at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive,—parties disagreeing about prices. Sales 4,100 bushels, including mixed Illinois, at $1 10, and Chicago Spring at a price to be decided on, ₱ bushel. Corn is unsettled; Old is held above the views of purchasers, and is very quiet; New is more freely offered, at easier rates, and is in good request. Sales 25,000 bushels at 77@78c. (nominally) for old mixed Western; 74c.@76c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern; and at 73c.@73½c. for new white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley are unaltered. Oats are in lively demand at full rates. Included in the sales have been 10,000 bushels Prince Edward's Island at 56c.; 7,000 bushels Canada at 56c.; and 9,000 bushels State at 48c.@51c. ₱ bushel. We quote Canada at 55c.@56c.; Western 54c.@56c.; State 48c.@51c. Jersey and Pennsylvania 45c.@48c. ₱ bush.

HAY—Sales 400 bales North River at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 80c.@87½c. for local use, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet steady, at old rates.

IRON—Has been lightly dealt in at unchanged prices. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales were confined to about 400 tons Anthracite Pig at $20@$21 for No. 2, and $22@$23 for No. 1, ₱ ton, cash and 6 months' credit.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 250 bbls. New-Orleans at 36c.@37c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine have been in limited request at former prices. 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine brought 48c.@49c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—The leading kinds have been very moderately inquired for, to-day, at unchanged rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair request, at, however, rather easier prices; sales 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $18 for New Mess here, and deliverable next Monday; $17 50 for old Mess; and $13 37½@$13 62½ for old and new prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been in moderate demand, including Hams, at 9¼c.@9½c., Sides, at 8c.@8½c., Shoulders, at 6¼c.@6½c. ₱ ℔. Bacon is inactive, chiefly at 8½c.@10c. ₱ ℔. Lard continues in fair demand, at uniform prices; sales 400 tcs. and bbls., at 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ ℔. Beef is in request and is firm. Sales, to-day, 250 bbls., in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do., Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ₱ tc., Beef Hams, $12 75@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling pretty freely, at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ₱ ℔. Cheese continues in demand, at 8¼c.@9½c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day 150 tcs., at $3 62½@$3 75 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SALTPETRE—825 bags changed hands in Boston at 8c. ₱ ℔., 6 months' credit.

SEEDS—The demand has been moderate for Clover, Flax and Timothy, in this market, at unaltered rates. Sales in Boston, 1,000 bags Calcutta Linseed, to arrive, at $1 67½, cash, ₱ bushel; and, in Philadelphia, 2,500 bushels Clover Seed, at $5 25@$5 75 for common to prime, ₱ bushel.

SPICES—In Boston, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, sales have been made of 3,200 bags Sumatra Pepper at 8¾c.@9c., leaving a stock of only 4,000 bags, held with more firmness. Nutmegs have been inquired for and sales of 400 cases No. 1 at a price we did not learn; 16 kegs do. at 52¼c.; and 3,000 ℔s. do at 52½c.@53c., 6 months. In Cloves sales of 50 bales at 7½c. ₱ ℔., cash.

SUGARS—The demand has been moderate, at steady prices. Sales, to-day: 300 hhds. New-Orleans, chiefly at 7½c.; 200 hhds. Cuba, at 6⅝c.@7c.; and 430 boxes Havana, at from 6½c.@8¼c. ₱ ℔. By the omission of a line, our last report had no distinct reference (as it should have had) to a sale of 8,700 bags Manila Sugar, here, on Friday, at 7c. ₱ ℔., less 3½ ₱ cent. for cash.

SUMAC—In Boston, 900 bags were sold at $77 50@$85 ₱ ton, usual credit.

WHALEBONE—A sale of 5,000 ℔s. Northwest Coast was reported, on terms not ascertained.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 24½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to five tons Seed at 22s. 6d. For London, 250 boxes Cheese at 30s.; 300 tcs. Beef at 5s. 9d.; and 100 bbls. Beef at 4s. 3d. For Glasgow, 100 bags Clover Seed at 27s. 6d. For Bremen, 50 cases and 40 boxes Tobacco at 27s. 6d. For England, a small British brig, from the West Indies, on private terms.

FAIRS.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION.
BENEFIT NIGHT
OF THE
INVENTORS AND EXHIBITORS,
who were sufferers by the burning of the Crystal Palace.

The generosity of several gentlemen who have cheerfully subscribed liberal sums for the purpose of affording the Inventors and Exhibitors, who were burnt out at the Crystal Palace an opportunity of again placing the productions of their skill and industry before the public, has enabled the Board of Managers to open the Fair just inaugurated at No. 620 Broadway, but there are many worthy mechanics and others who feel sensibly the necessity for immediate relief, having lost their all by the calamity that so disastrously terminated the late Fair, and it has been resolved by the management of the American Union to afford the ever-generous citizens of New-York an opportunity of manifesting their sympathy with the unfortunate inventors in this their hour of affliction.

For the purpose of effecting this object in a manner satisfactory to both the public and their beneficiaries, an entertainment will be given on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, which, while it will render the patrons an ample remuneration for the trifle expended will, it is hoped, result in much good to the parties needing relief.

To the attractions of an exceedingly interesting Fair, there will be added, on the
BENEFIT NIGHT
of the
INVENTORS AND EXHIBITORS
who were sufferers by
the conflagration of the Crystal Palace,
A GRAND CONCERT
BY ROBERTSON'S FULL MILITARY BAND,
who have kindly volunteered their valuable services for the occasion. Also, a variety of popular ballads, by
MR. E. W. DURAND.
&c., &c., &c.

Full particulars will be given in a future advertisement.

For the purpose of affording all an opportunity of participating in the benefit, 15 cents only will be charged for the admission of adults; children, 5 cents.

By order of the Board, AUG. H. WHEELER, Sec.

GRAND FAIR
AT
NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Now Open
AND DURING THE WEEK,

With an elegant stock suitable for holiday presents. Proceeds for Aged and Infirm Institution, West 42d-st. Admission 25 cents, season tickets $1. Can be obtained at the Methodist Book Rooms, No. 200 Mulberry-st.; Wm. Hall & Son's Music Store, corner Broadway and Park-place; C. C. Leigh's China Store, No. 561 Broadway; M. W. Dodd, Publisher, No. 506 Broadway; S. Raynor's Book Store, No. 76 Bowery; J. L. Van Buskirk, No. 377 Greenwich-st., and at the door.

ROBERTSON'S PROMENADE BAND
Is engaged for the evening.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 623 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL Methodist Church will hold a Fair at Montague Hall, Brooklyn, on the AFTERNOON and EVENING of TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 28, 29, 30 and 31, for the sale of a variety of useful and fancy articles. Music each evening by Dodworth; also, on Wednesday evening, by an amateur Glee Club. Lecture on Thursday evening by Dr. C. A. Marion, on *Fair, Fairs and the Fair.* Tickets 15 cents, to be had at the door.

THE FAIR AT THE MARINER'S CHURCH—Corner of Catharine and Madison sts., for the benefit of destitute children of the Sabbath School, will continue open from 5 to 10 P. M., MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, closing with an auction sale of the remaining articles on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29.

A FAIR OF THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT Society of the Memorial Church will be held in the store No. 751 Broadway, near 8th-st., commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 20, and to continue during the week.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5.

The Director announces that he will give, on his return from Boston,
SIX CONSECUTIVE OPERA NIGHTS,
commencing on Wednesday, Jan. 5, when all the artists of the last season will appear, including
Signor BRIGNOLI.

The following interesting novelties have been expressly prepared for the occasion:
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL—in Italian.
with the new additions made by Balfe for Her Majesty's Theatre. The cast comprises:
PICCOLOMINI, BRIGNOLI,
GHIONI, FLORENZA and COLETTI.
MARTHA—in Italian,
as performed last season in London and Paris. The cast comprises:
Laborde, Berkel, Brignoli and Formes.
DON GIOVANNI,
by Piccolomini, Poinsot, Ghioni, Florenza and Formes.
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
when Poinsot will make her first appearance as Alice.
And THE HUGUENOTS.

The sale of seats commences on Monday, Jan 3.

Orders will be received in advance for the six nights, at the Academy, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

NOTICE.—The company will appear in Philadelphia on or about the 14th of January. From Philadelphia they will depart for New-Orleans return to New-York in the Spring, and open on Easter Monday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND CONCERT
OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
In aid of the Funds for the German Hospital,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1858.
This Concert will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
which has been very kindly tendered by Mr. B. Ullman, free of all charge.
Selections from the compositions of
BEETHOVEN, HAYDN,
MOZART, WAGNER,
ROSSINI, LUCKER,
and more modern composers, will form a Programme
UNRIVALED IN VARIETY AND EXCELLENCE,
and will be executed by
Mme. CARADORI. Mlle. STOBAIOS,
Messrs. SCHREIBER and MOLLENHAUER,
THE GERMAN SANGERBUND,
consisting of 300 members;
The ARION and HARMONIA,
A GRAND ORCHESTRA
of eighty artists,
conducted by Messrs.
BERGMANN, KRUGER, SORGE,
who have all kindly volunteered for this occasion.
Price of admission to parquet, boxes and balcony, $2; second tier, $1; ampitheatre, 50 cents.
Tickets for sale at the following places:
Messrs. SCARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway.
BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway.
WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 541 Broadway.
WESTERMAN, corner of Duane st. and Broadway.
I. SCHMIDT, No. 191 William-st.
EMIL SEITZ, No. 413 Broadway.
KNODLER, (Goupil's,) No. 366 Broadway.
CHRISTIAN, No. 763 Broadway.
PAUL BERNHARD, No. 67 Chatham-st.,
WUTSCHEL'S, No. 3 Irving-place.
AND AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
ELEVENTH WEEK
and
UNABATED SUCCESS
of
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1858,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard....Jefferson Lieut. Vernon........Levick
Lord Dundreary....Sothern Florence. Miss Laura Keene
Coyle..........Burnett Augusta.......Effie Germon
Abel Murcott.......Couldock Georgiana.....Mrs. Sothern
Binney............Peters Mary Meredith. Miss Stevens
Mrs. Mountchessington............Miss Mary Wells
To conclude with the celebrated farce of
THE LOAN OF A LOVER.
Gertrude (her first appearance)........Miss Laura Honey
With songs, "To-morrow will be Market-Day;" "I Don't Think I'm Ugly;" "I've no Money;" and "Unlucky Maiden," supported by the strength of the Company.

The Management would also inform the public that on
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 29, 1858,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN MATINEE
will be given, in aid of the fund of the
MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION,
which, in view of the praiseworthy object to which the proceeds of this performance are to be appropriated, will, it is hoped, entitle it to the consideration of all who desire the accomplishment of the purpose for which this fund has been devised.

In order to afford ladies and children an opportunity of witnessing
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
The management would respectfully announce
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
of this successful Comedy on
NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
SATURDAY, Jan. 1, 1859.
Doors open at 1; to commence at 2 o'clock.
Box book now open for the afternoon performance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE,
BROADWAY.
Under the management of John Moore and Wayne Olwine.
On account of the increasing desire to witness the great tragedian,
MR. BARRY SULLIVAN
as
HAMLET,
he will repeat that rôle
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING,
for the last time, supported by Miss Ada Clifton and the entire company.
To conclude with the
GOOD FOR NOTHING.
with Mr. J. Moore, Miss Annie Lonsdale, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28.
NOTICE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK,
in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been acccorded him.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees..............Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28,
To commence with the *Ledger* story drama of
ALARIC; OR, THE TYRANT'S VAULT.
To be succeeded by
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
To conclude with
LOVE IN LIVERY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager.................Mr. E. Eddy
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE CIRCUS.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28.
ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain will rise at 7¼.
Parquette, 25 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
FUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By C. H. FOX, FRANK BROWER, C. WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, E. WARDEN, and the entire Company.
With the much admired, new and original combination entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Bleeker's original comedy of
NEW-YEAR CALLS.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years half price.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE CREATION.

Haydn's Oratorio of the CREATION will be performed on TUESDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at the Cooper Institute, for the benefit of the German Ladies Society for the relief of the widows and orphans. The following artists have kindly volunteered their valuable services,
Mme. CARADORI, Mme. ZIMMERMANN,
Messrs. BRUCKERHAUSEN, SAN GALLI and URCHS,
The German Liederkranz.

Tickets 50 cents, to be had at Westermann's, No. 290 Broadway; Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway; Christerns', 763 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, and at the door. Books of the words at 10 cents, for sale in the concert room. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

PROFESSOR BARTOLETI'S
INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS,
Now on exhibition, at No. 599 Broadway.

These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Now on exhibition at 599 Broadway, 1st floor, room 2. Open from 12 o'clock M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—GRAND HOLIDAY WEEK—CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS—FESTIVAL FROLICS.—TUESDAY, Dec. 28, 1858, AFTERNOON, at 3; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, MAY-DAY SPORTS, by the Zavistowski Troupe; The STAGE-STRUCK QUAKER, by the Wren Juvenile comedians. After which, CUPID AND HIS FROLICS; or, Harlequin and the Troubles of Pierrot. The AQUARIA, the HAPPY FAMILY, &c., to be seen at the same time. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL WORK OF ART.—A new and extensive panorama of Travels in the Rocky Mountains, Utah, California, Mexico, and Central America, with the principal route now contemplated for the great Pacific Railroad to San Francisco, will be exhibited for the first time on the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st December, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, each afternoon at 3 o'clock, P. M., and evening at 7½ P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children half price.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE interesting anniversary exercises of the Sabbath School attached to the Allen-st. M. E. Church will be repeated in that church on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 7 o'clock, with some additional attractions. Doors open at 6 o'clock P. M. Admission 15 cents. Proceeds to be devoted to an increase of the library.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO WAYS TO WEDLOCK.
SEE HOME JOURNAL, JAN. 1, 1859.
New subscribers can be accommodated
from the beginning
of this beautiful Story,
if immediate application is made.
$2 a year. Office No. 107 Fulton-st.

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The greatest Illustrated FAMILY BIBLE ever published, with many thousand Critical, Explanatory, and Practical Notes; also, References, Readings, Chronological Table, and Indexes. Illustrated by a superb series of Engravings, from the old masters and from original designs. By JOHN MARTIN, K. L.

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From the London Art Union

It is a noble and beautiful edition of the Sacred Volume. No copy has ever been placed before us distinguished by so many excellences.

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Memoirs of Distinguished Female Characters belonging to the period of the Reformation in the Sixteenth Century. By the Rev. JAMES ANDERSON. Nearly 200 Illustrations, from Drawings by James Godwin, George Thomas, J. W. Archer, E. K. Johnson, &c.

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OR, WITHIN AND WITHOUT.

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CHARITY GREEN;
OR,
THE VARIETIES OF LOVE.
BY
THEODORE HARTMANN.
Six hundred pages. 12 mo. Price, $1 25.

For beauty of style, elegance of language, graphic delineation and picturing, thrilling interest and dramatic and poetic power, it is unequaled by any book that has been issued for years.

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No. 417 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.
And for sale by all the principal Booksellers.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1859

Will be published on Thursday, the 30th instant. In addition to the Calendar for 1859, complete election returns from all the States holding elections in 1858, and other interesting political matter. It will contain election returns of the State of New-York by Townships and Wards—an entirely new feature. Agents and others will please send in their orders without delay.

Price. (postage prepaid,) single copies, 13 cents, American coin; Twelve copies, $1; 100 copies, $8.

If sent by Express, $7 per 100; 13 copies for $1.

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IN PRESS:
"HUMBUG."

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LECTURES.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY,
CORNER OF ATLANTIC AND CLINTON STS.

The seventh lecture in the Annual Course will be delivered by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents each, will be sold at the door.

CHAS. S. FARLEY, Chairman Lecture Committee.

IK. MARVEL,
DONALD G. MITCHELL, ESQ.,

will lecture before the Gillette Young Men's Association, at the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29. Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture commences at 7¾ o'clock. Subject—*Money Spending*. Tickets 25 cents each, to be had at Wm. Hall & Son's music store, No. 239 Broadway; George Sibell, stationer, No. 20 Wall-st.; C. Scribner's bookstore, No. 124 Grand-st.; A. D. F. Randolph's bookstore, No. 683 Broadway; T. T. Green, druggist, corner 14th-st. and Broadway; A. M. Concklin, druggist, corner 34th-st. and Broadway, and at the door.

THOMAS R. REDWAY, P. S. TAGGART,
PETER A. LEONARD, GEO. R. DURFEE,
JAMES SANDFORD, LORIN CLARK,
Lecture Committee.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY,
Corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.

The Seventh Lecture in the Annual Course will be delivered by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, 25 cents each, will be sold at the door.

CHAS. S. FARLEY,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

COOPER LECTURES.
Professor CHAS. H. PORTER
Will lecture at the Cooper Institute,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, at 7½ o'clock.
Subject—*Fire.*
Admission 25 cents.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The fourth lecture in the course will be delivered in the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hatfield's,) corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, by GEO. WM. CURTIS. Subject—*Sir Philip Sydney, the Gentleman.* Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents—can be had at the door. The next lecture in the course will be delivered by the Rev. W. H. MILBURN, the blind preacher, (formerly Chaplain to the House of Representatives,)—Subject—*Aaron Burr*—on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10.

WASHINGTON LITERARY UNION LECTURES.—THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER, Esq., will lecture on *The Influence of the Useful Arts upon Society*, at the Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1858. Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained at the *Irish News* Office, of G. Chase, No. 8 Cooper Institute, and at the principal bookstores.

DOCTOR M. E. FOY, L.R.C.S.E., RESIDENT Fellow Academy of Medicine, N. Y., 106 West 25th-st., will deliver the last Lecture of his course in New-York Medical College, East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., on TUESDAY, Dec. 28, at 7:30 P. M. Subject—"Eye and Ear." Tickets 25 cents each, at door of College.

THE REV. T. L. HARRIS WILL LECTURE at the New-York University, on Washington-square, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Christ in Heaven and Christ on Earth.* Seats free.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY
of the
BIRTH OF ROBERT BURNS.

The Burns Club, of the City of New-York, having completed their plan of celebration, announce that they have made arrangements for an
ORATION ON ROBERT BURNS,
By
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
At the Cooper Institute, on
MONDAY EVENING,
January 24, 1859.
A FESTIVAL DINNER,
At the
ASTOR HOUSE,
On Tuesday, 25th, at which
MR. WM. CULLEN BRYANT
Will preside as Honorary Chairman,
And the reception of Delegations, Communications or Telegraphic Dispatches from other Associations in the principal cities in the United States, the Canadas and Great Britain, as far as practicable.
JOS. CUNNINGHAM, President,
RICHARD COCHRANE, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, TUESDAY, Dec. 28, at NOON. Subjects—*Root-feeding—What Principle is Involved in the Disintegration of Soils, and the various Implements for doing it—The Management of Agricultural Fairs.* Admission free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Union will hold their semi-monthly meeting on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, in their room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. E. G. HOLLAND will read an essay before the Union. Subject—*Antagonism*. The public are invited to attend.

RICHARD WARREN, President.
F. BONNEAU, JR., Rec. Sec.

DRY GOODS.

BEAUTIFUL GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Consisting of
RICH PRINTED DE LAINES,
SILK ROBES,
BAYADERE SILKS,
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SHAWLS,
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Bajou Gloves, of exclusive shades, just landed; said to be the best gloves sent to this country.

REDUCTION IN
CLOAKS,
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FOR THE HOLIDAYS;
To which
Particular notice is invited,
As the STYLES are of the
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35 5 BROADWAY.
Just received.
NEW GOODS SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
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AT RETAIL, on MONDAY, Dec. 27th,
LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
PLAIN and EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
in fancy boxes.
EVENING ROBES,
NEW SILKS,
also,
Continued sales of CHEAP GOODS, until January 1st.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

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At No. 296 Canal-st. and No. 503 Broadway.
40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

W. B. MACKENZIE having this day (Dec. 24) made an assignment of his entire stock and interest in the above establishments for the benefit of his creditors, the undersigned would respectfully invite the attention of all desirous of making purchases for the Holidays to the exceedingly rich and elegant stock of goods, now being sold at very great sacrifice, at the above places. As the sale is positive, the goods have been marked down to a very low rate for cash.

B. BRANDRETH, Assignee.

CHEAP CLOAKS FOR THE HOLIDAY TIMES.
PRICES REDUCED. ASSORTMENT INCREASED.
Black Beaver Raglans, $6. Leopard Cloth Cloaks, $6.
Super Beaver Raglans, $10 and $12. Rich Velvet Cloaks
ALL REDUCED.
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H. EDGERTON, NO. 409 CANAL-ST.,
Will offer, on Monday, Dec. 27,
HIS ENTIRE STOCK,
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5,000 GARMENTS,
At less than
ONE-HALF OF FORMER PRICES.
LINED CIRCULARS AT $4 50 TO $7,
Worth from $10 to $18.
LINED SLEEVE CLOAKS, AT $4 50, $5, $6 AND $8
Worth double these prices.
OUR STOCK OF SLEEVE CLOAKS
Comprise all
THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
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At prices varying
FROM $3 50 TO $8,
A REDUCTION OF 50 PER CENT.
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SKIRT MANUFACTURERS, of this City, have LETTERS PATENT of the United States, which grants to them the *exclusive right* to make, use or sell
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AT REDUCED PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will exhibit
On Monday, Dec. 27,
An invoice of Superb Lace Goods,
Comprising the Newest and Most Elegant
Designs in the various makes of Lace, in
MANTILLAS,
BORNEASE,
SHAWLS,
SCARFS,
VEILS,
BARBES,
COIFFURES,
CAPES,
FLOUNCES,
COLLARS AND SLEEVES,
AND SUPERB BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS,
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E. WILLIAMS, LATE PETER ROBERTS,
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Will offer for the balance of the month the following novelties, suitable for
NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,
At Half the Usual Prices:
Paris Embroidered Handkerchiefs, (an immense assortment.)
Paris Embroidered Collars, Sleeves and Sets.
Real Point Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Point Applique, Honiton, Valenciennes and Medallion Lace Sets.
Black Thread and French Lace Veils.
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Real Lace Capes. Shawls, Mantillas, and Flouncings,
Infants' Robes, Waists and Capes.
Also, Muslin Trimmings.
Best Paris Kid Gloves, in all shades.

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J. P. & H. L. CRANFORD & CO.,
No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.,
will close the balance of their stock of
BEAVERS and PILOTS,
SEAL-SKIN and LION-SKINS,
OVERCOATINGS.
BROADCLOTHS,
CLOAKING-CLOTHS,
and all other Winter Goods, at a Large Reduction on their late very low prices, to make room for SPRING GOODS.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!
EVERY ARTICLE
BOUGHT FOR CASH AND SOLD FOR CASH.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY
Will offer, THIS WEEK:
Application Point Sets, all trimmed...for $8 and upward.
Application Point Collars............for $2 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Sets, all trimmed..for $17 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Collars...............for $3 50 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Handkerchiefs....for $25 and upward.
Also,
Chantilly Veils, Points, Flounces, Mantillas and Capes, Paris Embroideries, in the latest styles.
The above goods are just received, and will be found 25 per cent. below usual prices.

HOLIDAY GIFTS—HOLIDAY GIFTS.—VALENCIENNES and MEDALLION SETS, COLLARS and HANDKERCHIEFS, in new shapes and designs, very rich and cheap.
POINT A'L'AIGUILLE, POINT APPLIQUE, and
HONITON SETS, COLLARS, and
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Twenty-five per cent. under regular prices.
BLACK THREAD and FRENCH COLLARS, VEILS,
COIFFURES, BARBES, and CROWNS;
REAL CHANTILLY THREAD WRISTLETS, entirely new, and very handsome; all very appropriate for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
No. 623 Broadway.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Eleven hoops, Damascus steel, made after the latest Paris models, $1 50; 12 do, $1 75; 17 do., $3; 21 do., $3 50; and 30 hoops, $4. All made by us in the best manner and warranted, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Model Skirt Dépôt, No. 383 Broadway. Ladies in attendance. French and German spoken.

DRY GOODS.

BEEKMAN & CO.
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Are offering great bargains in their
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Consisting of Lace and Embroidered Sets
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SLEEVES,
BANDS,
VEILS, &c., &c., &c.
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

EMBROIDERIES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open, THIS WEEK,
A choice selection of NEEDLEWORK SETS.
LATEST PARIS STYLES,
Which they will offer at exceedingly low prices.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
RICH DRESS SILKS,
AT LESS THAN
OUR USUAL LOW PRICES.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

CHARLES STREET & CO., NO. 475 BROADWAY.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS FOR THE
BALANCE OF THE SEASON, AND
DURING THE HOLIDAYS.
OVER A QUARTER OF A MILLION
DOLLARS' WORTH OF
CLOAKS AND FURS, all new and elegant Goods, have been marked down, and will be offered, commencing Monday, Dec. 27, at a very large discount from previous prices.
OUR CLOAK STOCK,
It is well known, comprises at all times the largest, best manufactured and most distinguished novelties to be found in the United States.
OUR FUR STOCK,
which is manufactured under our own special superintendence, cannot be excelled either in VARIETY, or guaranteed genuineness, by any establishment on this Continent.

It is these Stocks, without the reservation of a single article, which we have reduced in price, and to which we invite the inspection of all buyers.

The entire of our New and Elegant
PARIS AND OTHER BONNETS
we have reduced over
FIFTY PER CENT.,
in order, if possible, to dispose of our entire Winter assortment.
BARGAINS IN RIBBONS
will be found on our tables, all this Fall's styles, at less than
HALF THEIR VALUE.
FLOWERS, HEAD DRESSES, and every article of Millinery Goods, we have also reduced in price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.
Ladies will please observe that our store is specially distinguishable by the Large White POLAR BEAR in the window.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
CHEAP, HANDSOME and USEFUL.
W. JACKSON. No. 551 BROADWAY, has on hand a very large stock of desirable goods for Presents, some of which can be worn by parties not in mourning.
ENGLISH DE LAINES..............12½ cents.
CALICOES, warranted fast colors.10 cents.
SCOTCH GINGHAMS..............12½ cents.
ALL-WOOL PLAIDS.................35 cents.
Another lot of those CUBAN CLOTHS, 1½ yards wide, 56 cents.
500 handsome CRAPE SETS, $1 08, worth $2.
300 WHITE and WHITE AND BLACK, 75 cts. and $1.
BONNETS, CLOAKS, Head-Dresses, Jet Jewelry, and all Fancy Articles, at cost prices.
N. B.— W. JACKSON,
IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JUST RECEIVED:
3,000 French Embroidered Collars, at 25 cents.
2,000 French Embroidered Collars, at 50 cents.
2,000 sets of Collars and Sleeves, at 75 cents.
1,500 sets of Collars and Sleeves, at $1.
1,500 sets of Collars and Sleeves, at $1 25.
Medallion Lace Sets and Valenciennes Lace Sets at a great reduction from usual prices.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

INDIA CAMELS HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will exhibit on Monday, Dec. 27,
THEIR LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK,
Comprising every variety of the manufacture of
CASHMERE, URMESTERE, LAHORE, DELHI, &c.,
At a great reduction from former prices.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FREDERICK MAYNARD,
Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

KIDDER BROTHERS,
No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of
HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.
A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

BROOKLYN! BROOKLYN!

Holiday presents of Hosiery. Come and see our beautiful Zephyr Wool Hoods, Sontags, etc., knitted at our own factory. Also, every variety of Gloves, Hosiery, Shirts, Drawers, etc., at prices far less than New-York, at COTTRELL'S Hosiery Emporium,
No. 272 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

204 SIXTH-AVENUE. 206
BUY Fine Linen Handkerchiefs at MACY'S.
BUY Black Velvet Ribbons at MACY'S.
BUY Hat-Strings and Ribbons at MACY'S.
BUY French Flowers at MACY'S.
BUY Hosiery and Gloves at MACY'S.
BUY Housekeeping Goods at MACY'S.
BUY Every kind of Collars at MACY'S.
BUY—ALL KINDS OF LACE GOODS AT MACY'S. Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av., two doors below 14th-st.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, ALL WOOL,
of the best quality,
selling for $1,
being $1 less than the usual price.
Cloaks and Raglans at much reduced prices,
at M. C. DE BEVOISE,
No. 43 Catharine-st., corner Madison.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle, best patterns and well made, for $1 31; 13 springs, $4 50; 16 springs, $2; children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per doz.; 11 springs, $11, and 13 springs $15 per doz. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

FURS.

FURS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.,
No. 60 Broadway, corner of Exchange-place,
ARE CLOSING OUT
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
FURS, AT RETAIL.

FURS FOR THE NEW-YEAR
at
GENIN'S NEW FUR ROOM,
NO. 507 BROADWAY,
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
In the whole catalogue of New-Year's presents for Ladies, there is
NOTHING so SEASONABLE,
NOTHING so ELEGANT,
NOTHING so USEFUL,
NOTHING so WELCOME,
as a handsome
SET OF FURS.
Therefore, on the eve of the Grand Social Festival, when Ladies by prescriptive custom have the right to expect, and the privilege to receive tokens of friendship, affection and respect, we invite attention to our really unequaled stock of
RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE, MINK,
MARTEN, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
FITCH, &c., &c.,
CLOAKS, CAPES, MARTELETS, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, GLOVES, &c., all of the
NEW EUROPEAN STYLES,
And manufactured expressly for
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
With the impression that in beauty, variety, and cheapness, our stock of Furs cannot, at this moment, be matched in the United States, we commend them to especial notice as affording a fine field for the selection of
NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS
adapted to the tastes and wishes of the
QUEENS OF THE DAY.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 63 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful artible for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—A LARGE AND ELEGANT assortment of ladies' and children's fashionable Furs, at extraordinary low prices, together with a good stock of gents', boys' and children's hats, caps and umbrellas, at prices which defy competition, at the old-established Hat, Cap and Fur Store No. 90 Fulton-st., between Gold and William sts.

CHARLES P. MELLENY.

SUPERB SABLE CLOAKS AT $180 AND $250.—Large sable cape, price $125; sable muffs, cuffs, &c., at very low prices.

GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of this Association will be held in Room No. 23 of the Cooper Institute THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Citizens interested in the objects of this Association are invited to attend.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE.—ON RETAIL FOR THE HOLIDAYS—A field of operations for Ladies of TASTE AND REFINEMENT, AT
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

A PANORAMA OF TRUTHFUL FLOWERS, full of apparent life and originality, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS, WITH OR WITHOUT VAILS, are of distinguished merit, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,

COIFFURES—COMMENCING AT THE LOW figure of $2 each, deserve much favor, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS are all in the superlative, and the Ostrich Head-dress, With Pearls and Gold Beads Intermingled,
Is a very pretty production,
At $1 50 each, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

CACHEPEIGNS—COMMENCING AT $1 50 EACH,
Fancy Hair Pins, Ornamental Combs,
And Head Ornaments, it is whispered,
Are beyond all praise, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

THE CELEBRATED WHITBY JET, IN BRACELETS, BROOCHES and CHATELAINES plain or richly set in gold, are of artistic finish, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

PARIS CAMBRAY, VERY BEAUTIFUL in quality, in 8-4 and 12-4 wide, for VAILS and DRESSES.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

OPERA FANS, AND MANY OTHER OBJECTS of appreciation for the Toilet; in fact, we must not omit to chronicle our BRUSHES and PERFUMERY now so much in the ascendant.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

JELLIES FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.
A PRIME ARTICLE,
very extensively used for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES,
and for
JELLIFYING PRESERVES
The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

HOLIDAY TRADE.
Plated Urns, Tea Sets, Cordial Stands, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers, Sugar Baskets, Spoons and Forks, &c., &c.
FINE PLATED ON STEEL TABLE CUTLERY,
Manufactured and for sale by the
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
Office and Sample Room
No. 22 John-st.

HOLIDAY CARD.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
A large and well-assorted stock of Ladies' and Children's Furs of every grade.
Splendid Sets (complete) from $10 to $20.
Misses', Boys' and Infants' plain and fancy Hats and Caps of the most fashionable patterns.
Gents' Hats and Caps of every style and quality. The Holiday Hat is a superb article, and recommends itself to every person of taste.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

FANCY GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JAMES M. SHAW, No. 70 Chatham-st., has now on hand a large assortment of Fancy Goods of recent importation, such as richly decorated Dining and Tea Sets, Vases, Parian statuettes, &c. Also, Cut and Engrained Glass Ware, Bohemian Glass, and other fancy goods, which are offered for sale at low prices.

PAUL S. BROWN'S BAKING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 27 3d-av., corner 9th-st., opposite the Bible House, invites the ladies of New-York to call and examine his beautiful assortment of cakes and pyramids for the holidays; family cakes baked, iced, and ornamented to order—and supplied daily with pure and wholesome bread and rolls—please leave your orders early; punctually attended to.

CAKES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—THOMAS TURNER, Baker, at No. 5 Carmine-st., corner of 6th-av., near Bleecker-st., would announce to his friends that he is making extensive preparations for the approaching holidays. Cakes of every description, ornamental and substantial. Send in your orders early.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—H. W. HUNTER, OPTICIAN, No. 169 William-st., has on hand a fine assortment of Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes. Drawing Instruments, &c., &c., at reduced prices.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing Apparatus and Chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, 116 John-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—ALL KINDS FINE STATIONERY articles, Diaries for 1859, &c., by
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

INSTRUCTION

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Pa. Easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, thence by stage 7 miles. A new term will commence Jan. 4, 1859. Payment in advance. $50 per quarter, for board and tuition in English, German and vocal music. Extra charge for instruction in ancient languages and instrumental music $4@$10 per quarter. Catalogues, with full particulars, to be obtained from Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York; JORDAN & BROS., No. 209 North 3d-st., Philadelphia; or from the Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

NAZARETH HALL, Dec. 1, 1858.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Boarding and day pupils—No. 79 East 14th-st. For full information, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute, or will be sent to applicants. The Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., Principal.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—TWO YOUTHS, of either sex, can obtain board, tuition, rooms, &c., in a private family, at No. 84 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, where they will receive the personal supervision and kind care of an experienced instructor and instructress. For terms, references, and further particulars, apply as above.

BUSINESS WRITING—BOOK-KEEPING—ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will have several desks vacated Jan. 1, by students going into business. New pupils may secure these desks in advance at the reduced terms. Book-keeping only $10. Apply this day or evening.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers for any department. No charge to Public Schools. References—Faculty Amherst College, the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, &c. Teachers wanted.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29.

The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—DAY AND evening classes for beginners, and conversation; admission to both, $3 a month; at No. 82 4th-av. From the first week pupils read, translate and answer in French questions addressed to them.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1859.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and Female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 239 Water-st.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher of the higher English classes, Book-keeping, Elocution, Mathematics, &c. as well as of the Latin, Greek, French, and Spanish languages, would offer his services to principals of educational institutions, parents or others desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of any of the foregoing branches. Address S. G., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY WHO HAS received a thorough general education, and the very best instruction in vocal and instrumental music, wishes board and a comfortable room in a French or American family, where lessons in music would be received in compensation. Unexceptionable references required and given. Address, stating particulars, ELLENA DE F. STANTON, Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as governess in a family; her course of instruction—the English branches, Music, French and Drawing. Desires particularly to go South. References exchanged. Address TEACHER, No 29 Greene-st., when it will be stated where an interview can be had.

A STUDENT IN THE GEN. THEOLOGICAL Seminary, a graduate of an Eastern College, wishes to spend an hour or two a day in teaching in the City. Address TEACHER, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER WANTS A SITUATION IN the City or country; references unexceptionable. Address, for one week, TEACHER, Box No. 144 New-York *Times* Office.

MR. J. R. THOMAS CONTINUES TO GIVE lessons in the art of singing. A limited number of evening pupils will be taken. Apply at his residence, No. 127 Amity-st., or to Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Loan of a Lover.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Hamlet — Good for Nothing.

BOWERY THEATRE—Alaric—Love in Livery—Po-ca-hon-tas.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Panorama of the Rocky Mountains.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Arabia*, from Boston to Liverpool on Wednesday, Dec. 29, will close at the New-York Post-office this afternoon, to go by railroad at 12½ o'clock, and to go by steamboat at 3 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Mexican Legation at Washington profess to be in the receipt of dispatches announcing the defeat of Degollado at the Liberals, and the capture of Guadalajara by Miramon, General-in-Chief of the Zuloaga forces. The Administration have no dispatches from Mexico whatever. Should the intelligence prove correct, it is believed by some that it will settle the Mexican question with the Administration against Juarez, and consequently prevent any chance for the recognition of Señor Mata, accredited as his Minister. On the other hand, intelligent men, familiar with Mexican affairs, do not concede this. They are rather disposed to believe that it will raise up Miramon as a rival to Zuloaga,—thus introducing another element in the contest. A dispatch direct from New Orleans, however, announcing the arrival of the steamship *Tennessee* from Vera Cruz on the 22d, makes no mention of any such occurrence, but, on the contrary, announces the defeat of Marquez, one of Zuloaga's Generals, by Degollado, and also the defeat of Zuloaga's forces before Puebla. The news generally is pronounced undecisive. Zuloaga was still in Mexico, but was said to be prepared for flight at a moment's warning, and the Archbishop had refused to advance him any more money. It was rumored that he had offered to place Mexico under British protection. It was also asserted that a new Government, under the form of a Triumvirate, had been proposed at the capital, though the details of the plan do not appear.

The steamship *Asia*, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool on the evening of Dec. 11, arrived last evening. Her advices are two days later than those received by the *Pacific*, at St. Johns. Among other particulars of interest we have the announcement that Government will probably afford the Atlantic Telegraph Company the aid it demands, and that a new cable will be forthwith undertaken. In the meantime, measures are taking to complete the laying of the shore end at Valentia. An arrest of Ribbonmen has been made in the South of Ireland; fifteen youngsters having been arrested and imprisoned at Cork, on a charge of fillibusterism, in connection with an anticipated expedition from America. Among the other political news, we have reports of speeches made by Lord Carnarvon, at Fishmongers' Hall, in London; by Lord Palmerston, at a County agricultural meeting, and by Messrs. Gibson and Bright, at a crowded gathering at Manchester. From France we learn that the second trial of M. de Montalembert was set down for Dec. 24. It was supposed the Government would interpose its pardon as a bar to its appeal. There are continued indications of disturbance in Northern Italy, to which a circular just issued by Sardinia repudiating all thought or possibility of war with Austria is calculated to minister. The reports from Turkey are not encouraging. The whole of the Asiatic reserve has been called into the field. Our dates from India and China are much later. Lord Clyde, on entering upon his campaign in Oude, had issued a brief but cogent proclamation to the population. Lord Elgin had completed the negotiation of the tariffs at Shanghae, and on October 29, was daily expected at Hong Kong. Mr. Reed had not returned from Japan, where Baron Gros had succeeded in negotiating a highly favorable treaty for the French. The dates from Australia are later, but devoid of interest.

We have advices from Paraguay to Nov. 22. The official journal intimates that the Republic is fully prepared for the American visit, whether it come in the shape of peace or war; if the latter, it intimates that to leave Paraguay alone in the struggle will be an act of suicide in the adjoining States. There is the utmost apparent anxiety on the part of Gen. Lopez to conciliate the friendship of the neighboring Governments, as a support in the event of a conflict.

We publish this morning a very interesting dispatch to Secretary Toucey, from Commodore Lavalette, on board the United States steam-frigate *Wabash*, dated at Beirut, Syria, in which he rehearses the action taken by him in urging the punishment of the criminals who, some time since, committed the outrages at the house of Mr. Dickson, near Jaffa, and murdered Mr. Steinbeck—the circumstances of which occurrences must be fresh in the minds of the readers of the Times. He states that four of the perpetrators of the outrage were in prison at Beirut, who all declared that a fifth, who was still at large, committed the murder. The guilt of the four in custody has been verbally declared by the Court, but, according to the laws of Turkey, it was improper to proceed to their sentence and punishment until the trial and conviction of the fifth. The Pacha, however, was induced, after considerable hesitation, to depart from the rule under protest, and measures were taken to have the testimony and the documents in the cases of the four under conviction forwarded to the Sultan, who alone can pass sentence in such cases. The visit of the *Wabash* to the coast of Syria was exerting a good influence otherwise, especially among the principal men of the native lawless tribes which inhabit the mountainous region back from the coast, who, attracted by the guns when firing salutes, had visited the vessel with their retinues, and returned with impressions that the rights of American citizens could not be outraged with impunity.

Intelligence received by the way of Tehuantepec, and confirmed by dispatches from St. Louis, brought by the Overland Mail, states that the steamer *Hermann*, which arrived at San Francisco on the 27th ult., was libelled by the crew for wages due them, and also by New-York parties having claims against the ship. This new embarrassment of the Company, who are attempting to open the Nicaraguan route, may prove fatal to their plans, unless Dr. Pearson, the agent who was sent out from New-York should succeed in releasing the ship. The detention consequent upon these proceedings will be very likely, in any event, to delay the departure of the *Hermann* for San Juan del Sur in time to meet the *Washington*, which left here on the 26th with a large number of passengers. The consequence will be, she will have to make the passage around Cape Horn, carrying such of the passengers as may not arrange to cross the Isthmus and go up by the regular mail route. The *Washington* carried out 30 passengers in the cabin, 36 in the second cabin, and 140 in the steerage, including children. Total, 206.

A communication appears in the Edgefield (S. C.) *Advertiser*, purporting to have been written by authority, to the effect that the slaves brought over by the *Wanderer*, or in a vessel under her care, have really been distributed among the planters on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina. The writer adds that the negroes were so cared for from "patriotic motives."

Gen. James Gadsden, formerly United States Minister to Mexico, died, Dec. 26, at Charleston. He was appointed Minister to Mexico in 1853, and negotiated the treaty with the Government of that country which still bears his name. His age was about 60.

Fresh outrages are reported in Kansas. On the night of the 15th inst., as alleged by the Jefferson City (Mo.) *Examiner*, a band of 200 men, under the command of the notorious Capt. Montgomery, made an attack on Fort Scott, and when the *Examiner's* informant left, five or six persons had been killed. The object of the attack is believed to have been the release of one of Montgomery's men confined there under indictment for murder. Several other daring outrages are reported, but the reports all look extremely improbable.

The Board of Aldermen last evening adopted resolutions in favor of connecting Park-place with Park-row, by means of a paved (with Belgian pavement) carriage-way, as wide as Park-place, to pass across the Park within ten feet of the fountain. The report of the Joint Committee on Accounts, in relation to the accounts of Collectors of Assessments, was presented and laid over to be printed. We print the document elsewhere. It shows deficiencies under Isaac Edwards and Joseph R. Taylor to the amount of nearly $200,000, The Board adhered to its action in passing a resolution in favor of paying Mr. Jonas N. Phillips $600 for defending the members of the Common Council of 1857 in the suit brought against them for granting land to the Catholic Orphan Asylum, which resolution the Councilmen rejected at a previous meeting.

The Board of Councilmen met, last evening, and are to continue their sessions every evening through the week, excepting on Saturday. They concurred with the Aldermen in arrangements to extend the freedom of the City to Mr. Speaker Orr upon his contemplated visit to New-York; also, to extend the pier foot of Fortieth-street, North River, 400 feet; $371 09 were remitted to a Mrs. St. John, for taxes paid on her property in Fifth-avenue, but not credited by the Deputy who received the money. The lien upon the estate, caused by the neglect of the official, had embarrassed the sale of the property.

An ordinance relative to the City Inspector's Department, creating several clerkships of value, and, its opponents claimed, interfering with the Department of Finance in regard to disbursements for the Department, was before the Board, and the first article was adopted.

The Hon. J. L. Orr, Speaker of the House of Representatives, arrived in the City last night, and is stopping at the New-York Hotel.

The Republican Associations met in the different Wards last evening, and each elected five delegates to the Central Committee and five to the Young Men's General Committee, for the ensuing year.

The ship *R. M. Sloman*, Capt. Shepardson, from London, has arrived at New-Orleans, bringing Capt. Atlee, master of the late Bark *Wiltshire*, his wife, and 16 of his crew, having taken them off the latter vessel in a sinking condition, on November 5th, in latitude 44° 10′ N., lon. 25° 5′ W. The *Wiltshire* was loaded with guano, from the Kooria Mooria islands, bound to Cork. A brig had previously sailed away from them after seeing their signal of distress. The Captain of the *R. M. Sloman*, on falling in with the sinking vessel remained by her from midnight until morning, and made great exertions to save the crew.

The New-Jersey State Teachers' Association will meet for a three-days' session this morning, at Lyceum Hall, Jersey City, at 10 o'clock. Professor Wm. F. Phelps, Principal of the State Normal School, and President of the Association, will make the opening address. Mr. T. D. Valentine and Dr. Frank Tuthill will address the Association in the afternoon.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened quietly for Cotton, Flour and Wheat. New Corn was plenty and lower, with a fair inquiry for it. Provisions, Groceries, Naval Stores, Oils and Hides, were moderately dealt in. Freights were inactive.

Congress and the Pacific Railroad.

The President, through his official organ at Washington, has solemnly declared that the "institutions of this country are a failure." Years ago, Mr. Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, (who was one of Mr. Buchanan's warmest Northern friends during the campaign of 1856,) disposed of the Declaration of Independence as a "tissue of glittering generalities." The Constitution has now received its death-blow from Mr. Buchanan himself. From "that awful elevation of sovereign dignity" on which the Washington *States* assures us that he stands, the President has surveyed the people of his flock, and has made up his mind that "they won't do." We are a mob, he thinks, and not a nation; we are unable to govern ourselves and to insure the execution of our laws: there is no help for us but in the strong arm of some despot yet to be.

All this the President propounds, *apropos* of the yacht *Wanderer*, and the slave-cargo landed in Georgia. It is his charming way of accounting for the trivial facts that he has neglected his duty in the past, and does not mean to trouble himself about it in the future. As Mr. Buchanan puts the case, we have an incapable President, because our institutions have failed. Possibly it may be quite as true that our institutions have failed because we have an incapable President. At all events, this hypothesis is worth looking after. For we can hardly be indifferent to the sensation which will be produced in divers parts of the world by so authoritative a condemnation of the system in which we have heretofore boasted ourselves so loudly, and which we have recommended so vigorously to the admiring imitation of mankind. Mr. John Bright and his fellow-reformers, who are at this moment doing their best to bring England over to the doctrine and practice of "manhood suffrage," the ballot, and representation by districts, through the persuasive influence of our happy example, will be deeply chagrined at this disavowal of all their shining pictures by the originals themselves. And the clever people who, like Prince Albert, think "Constitutional Government still on its trial," will not be slow to avail themselves of this evidence against the accused, proffered so amiably by one of his most intimate friends.

Meanwhile we ourselves have a strong and immediate interest in the matter. We know that our institutions have not failed—that the substantial ends of political society are really achieved under our scheme of Government, mal-administered as it has been—that we have enjoyed a degree of order and of prosperity under the worst of our successive National Administrations which we should never have known under irresponsible rulers. Mr. Buchanan, as President, is bad enough, certainly; but how much worse would Mr. Buchanan as Emperor be?

When we turn from the natural exaggerations of an equally natural disgust with the follies and rascalities of those in authority over us, to examine the positive condition of the country, we are easily astonished into an opposite extreme of reckless confidence in the energies of a people who apparently cannot be misgoverned into misery. It is well, therefore, that we should see ourselves sometimes held up, *in terrorem*, to mankind, and playing the part of a beacon and a scarecrow, to warn all the world away from falling into the pit we are supposed to have digged for ourselves, that we may so be forced to consider our ways, and driven to look more closely into those excesses and shortcomings which have earned for us so questionable a notoriety. A perpetuity of Fourth-of-July orations might ruin us indeed, by blinding us utterly to the chances of ruin. To find that we are regarded by the half, at least, of our friends in the world, as a crying rebuke against Democracy, and a "dreadful example" of the ills of Republicanism, may help to awaken us to a fitting sense of the scandals and shames which we have so blindly suffered to grow up all about the edifice of our national greatness.

In the way of Metropolitan mistakes we have already had our lesson. Our three commercial capitals, on the Gulf, on the Pacific and on the Atlantic, have each in its turn been quoted as modern "cities of the Plain"—political Sodoms and Gomorrahs, to be saved from utter desolation only by a return to the first principles of human society. The Vigilance Committee of San Francisco is a new type in the political history of civilization. It is a vision of *Astræa Redux* unconceived before by the poets—Justice descending upon earth once more, with the revolver in one hand and the bowie-knife in the other. This *avatar* New-Orleans and New-York are supposed to be hourly expecting. This we all of us know. No man, we believe, now thinks of pointing to New-Orleans or New-York as a model of municipal good government; and here is one great point gained. We have ceased to be proud of our great cities. When we begin to be thoroughly ashamed of them, we shall be on the eve of something better. We must make as much progress in the case of our National Government, and the condition of Congress is fast urging us onward in the right direction.

The end of all government is to govern; the end of all representation to represent. These are truths so elementary that nobody ever thinks of asserting them. And the natural consequence is that nobody ever thinks of enforcing or of attending to them. As Representatives in Washington, who are reported to be in the best of spirits as a body, during the present session, and to be having a charming time of it in and out of the Capitol never dream of paying the least heed to such self-evident propositions. They know perfectly well what their own private business at Washington is, and they devote themselves most assiduously to doing it. But as for the business of those who sent them to Washington—the business of the country at large—they think as little of that as of the conquest of the Holy Sepulchre or the opening of the North-west Passage. Here is the simple cause of all those fracases, squabbles, petty discussions, endless harangues, in which they consume the months at the Federal Metropolis. They are members of the National Congress only in a secondary sense. Their primary quality is that of leaders or officers in one or another political party, great or small or of uncertain dimensions, as the case may be. To the service of these parties they devote themselves, no longer in private caucuses and lobbying consultations, but openly on the floor of either House, and in the daylight of public debate. Washington correspondents, Government officials, the President himself, all recognize this state of things, count upon it, manœuvre on it as a final fact.

Look for instance at the prospects of the Pacific Railroad bill in the House; or rather do no such thing, for the bill has no prospects; but consider its position. It is a measure, admitted by all who have any right to an opinion on the subject, to be of large and pressing national importance. It has been brought forward in the most favorable way. The opportunity and the occasion for pressing it to a practical issue, conspire in the present moment. The state of the financial markets—the condition of Mexico—the aspects of our foreign relations, call with no uncertain voice for action upon this grand, imperial project. Yet no action will be taken upon it. It will be drifted to and fro in the capitol, till the end of the session, then to be dismissed into the uneasy sea of public opinion.

Thus much is already plain to the most careless observer of our Congressional world. And why is this to be so? Because the Pacific Railroad is a plank, a beam, a buttress—whatever a railroad never could by unpolitical mortals be guessed to be. Because the politicians who are to lay the Pacific Railroad care to go not to San Francisco, but to Washington, and mean that the *terminus* of the line shall be the Presidential mansion with its two portraits by an unknown hand—its silver plate of the Paris pattern, *tempore* President Monroe—its more than dubious carpets, and its vastly various patronage. In other words, *the Pacific Railroad is wanted for party purposes.* The contest of 1860 is yet to be organized. In that contest the Pacific Railroad will be a grand weapon for somebody—so grand that everybody is willing to leave it open for the general scramble after watchwords, "planks" and rallying cries.

What may happen to the country meanwhile, for the lack of the said Railroad, is no affair of Congress. Congress has the large faith of all indifferent people in other people's interests. Congress cares so little whether the road be or be not ever really built, that it is quite sure it will be.

There is nothing new in all this. The same thing has happened a hundred times before; and will happen again and again until the general contempt of mankind, or some signal crash of our most important interests, shall arouse us really to feel that the rights of party end where the duties of power begin; and to make us exact of our public servants but half so much fidelity as every man of us expects of his own agents in the business of his private life.

Rash and Adventurous.—Mr. John Cochrane, of New-York, is evidently not the man who would willingly suffer the charge that Republics are ungrateful to be extended to the United States, if anything that he might do can avoid it. Better late than never, thinks Mr. John Cochrane, and he has accordingly moved, says the Washington *Union*, for "a joint resolution of thanks to Captain Samuel C. Reid, for having designed and formed the present flag of the United States." We imagine that the gentleman who is represented as having acted in the double capacity of "designer and former" of that glorious piece of bunting, must be somewhat advanced in years, and we would be far from desiring to deny him the meagre reward which is comprised in the proposed joint resolution. But we think it proper that, before so solemn a proceeding actually takes place, both branches of Congress ought to be furnished with satisfactory proof that "the star-spangled banner, and long may it wave," &c., was really designed and formed by the individual whom Mr. Cochrane proposes to honor. It would be a melancholy spectacle to see the resolution passed on the Monday, and half a dozen other aspirants coming forward on the Wednesday, each one declaring that the flag of the United States was "formed or designed," or both, by him, and not by Captain Samuel C. Reid. So probable a contingency as this should at least be duly considered when Captain Samuel C. Reid's claims are again brought up by Mr. John Cochrane, who, we trust, will go on with the retrospective work which he has so ably begun, and move another joint resolution in favor of the gentleman who laid the corner-stone of the Palladium of American liberty; another to do honor to the individual who threw the first package of Souchong into Boston Harbor; and still another for the party who, according to the ordinary Fourth-of-July orations, first "set his heel upon the neck of prostrate Despotism." After these joint votes have been duly passed, it may then be necessary to do honor to the anonymous gentleman who inflicted a serious personal grievance, in the shape of a blow, upon William Patterson, Esq., and then—why, then Mr. Cochrane may take it into his head to occupy the attention of the House of Representatives with some really serious business affecting the interests of the country at the present day.

The Slave-Trade Issue.

There is a small but vigorous party in the Southern States determined to elect an Anti-Slavery President. It devotes itself, with marvelous sagacity, to the creation of political issues sure to arouse the most intense indignation of the North, and to put the South obstinately and immovably in the wrong. These men came very near succeeding in 1856. The Kansas outrages and the Sumner assault were admirable contrivances, and did as much as the most inveterate Disunionist could have desired towards plunging the country into the turmoil and peril of a sectional contest. When this was over, it seemed a little difficult to foresee any new device which could be made to answer as good a purpose for 1860. But the ingenuity of fanaticism is exhaustless: and everything now indicates the complete success of these incendiaries.

The revival of the *Slave-trade* is the practical issue for 1860, if these men have their way. They are too wise to open the question in Congress, or to take action upon it in the State Legislatures. They propose to open the trade itself,—to import negroes from Africa and land them upon Southern soil, not openly, of course, for the power of the Federal Government would speedily suppress any such endeavor,—but secretly, and with diligent use of all the precautions which attend the traffic everywhere. If arrested for their crime, they trust to the laxity of officials, the defects of proof, the technicalities of the law, and especially the sympathy of jurors, for escape from punishment. In this way they propose that the laws of Congress against the Slave-trade shall be "*practically nullified*" by the Southern people. The immense profits of the traffic will reward them for its prosecution, if their scheme succeeds;—while the fact that the Slave-trade is practically, even if stealthily, restored in the Southern States, will be quite sufficient to arouse and unite the people of the North, and thus pave the way for that sectional contest and victory which these men trust will lead to the dissolution of the Union.

Whether they will accomplish *that* result may be doubtful. But they have every prospect of success in their preliminary undertaking. They will be very likely to elect a Republican President in 1860, if they succeed in the "practical nullification" of the laws against the Slave-trade. It will be quite useless to urge,—what we have no doubt is true,—that the people of the Southern States are opposed to the traffic, and lend no countenance to its restoration. If they fail to prevent it,—if they fail to hang the men who engage in it,—if their officials are so lax, or their juries so perjured, as to permit this trade to be carried on with impunity, in face of all our laws against it, they will suffer all the consequences of an actual complicity in the proceeding itself. The whole sentiment of the country will be aroused and arrayed against them. While it will be utterly impossible for the conservative people of the Southern States themselves to enter upon any vindication of such a policy, the entire population of the North will wage upon it a relentless war of extermination. They will refuse to draw nice distinctions, or to enter upon any casuistry, in regard to the constitutional merits of the case, or to the degree of responsibility which will rest upon the Southern States. The restoration of the Slave-trade will not be tolerated, under any circumstances, or by any party, in the Free States of the Union. The most conservative opponent of Abolitionism—the most devoted supporter of the Union,—the men who spend their days in effort and their nights in prayer for deliverance from Garrison, Seward and Satan, will join any party and aid in any measures that may be necessary to prevent so foul an outrage upon the character of the country and the Christian spirit of the age in which we live. We all look to the Federal Administration, which is charged with the execution of Federal laws, to put a stop to this movement. If it fails, it will be because it *chooses* to fail,—because it is the servile tool of the most unprincipled section of the Pro-Slavery ultraists, who seek disunion as the consummation of their hopes. The Administration and the Democratic Party will be held responsible for any failure to put an end, instantly and permanently, to these attempts at renewing the Slave-trade. They have the power,—they acknowledge the duty, and they are assured of the coöperation and sympathy of the great mass of the people of the Southern States. If with all these advantages they cannot enforce the laws, and protect the honor of the nation, they must make way for those who can.

It is scarcely necessary for us to add that we do not make these remarks in the interest of any party, but of the country at large. The Republican Party can desire nothing better, so far as their party interests are concerned, than the frequent landing of slaves, with the connivance or imbecile toleration of the Government, upon the soil of our Southern States. The practical restoration of the Slave-trade will do more to insure them possession of the Federal Government, in 1860, than any other event which could possibly happen. And there are no more zealous and efficient agents of that party, in the Union, than the men who are instrumental in these proceedings. A few more such adventures as that of the *Wanderer* will save the ultraists of the North all occasion for anxiety as to an available issue for the Presidential contest of 1860.

First Gun from Paraguay.—It is something less than a year since the United States published its resolution to chastise the perversity of Paraguay. From that time formidable preparations have been made to carry the resolution into effect. A fleet of shallow shipping has been bought up; men-of-war have been placed in commission; marines mustered, and drilled, and shipped; numberless auxiliary craft dispatched to the Plata; and a Commissioner finally sent in the flag-ship to offer the fatal alternative of peace or war. There has been one official premonition of the threatened storm in the President's Message of last year; another in the resolution of Congress assigning discretionary powers in the business to the President. Our journals have been occupied with leaders, explanatory of the origin and warlike purport of the expedition. These the Presses of Buenos Ayres and the Argentine have industriously reproduced and commented upon; so that nine months at least have transpired since the Government of Paraguay was fully apprised of the impending danger.

The first intimation of consciousness, however, is furnished in another column. It comes in the shape of an editorial from the Asunçion *Semanario*, the official organ of President Lopez, which he is understood to conduct in person, asserting that Paraguay is abundantly prepared to meet the threatened invasion; that it will not submit to have its dignity insulted; and invoking the sympathy of contiguous States by pointing out the peril of permitting Paraguay to struggle single-handed against the rapacious power of the North. The tone, from the meagre extracts we derive from the Rio papers, is unmistakeably of the fighting-cock key; indicating, as far as the bluster characteristic of the Spaniard can indicate, an intention to give the coming armada a world of trouble.

The Bennett Case.

If the report (which at one time threatened to be longer than a Presidential Message, but which has at last been brought to an end) of the proceedings in the case of Bennett *vs.* Bennett, at New-Haven, had merely made the world a party to the vulgar squabbles and the grotesque indecencies of a miserable household, we might have hesitated to inflict it upon our readers. That a Connecticut quack should long for a partner of his home and his pill-boxes—that he should cast his eye upon a pretty young girl in the neighborhood, just as he might have done upon a likely young horse, had his gig-shafts been as empty as his heart—that he should buy her of her parents—and having bought her, should begin a domestic career of alternate absurdity and brutality, tasting within the walls of his sequestered Paradise the combined experiences of the simpleton, the savage, and the snob—all this is in the ordinary course of things. It belongs to an order of facts in human life, pitiable enough, certainly, but not more pitiable than they are familiar. We know that such things may be; but we do not care to meet them often in our way, or to have them thrust upon our notice.

But in the circumstances of this special history there are features which ought to arrest more than a passing attention; and provoke emotions more enduring than the alternate laughter and disgust with which these dreary examinations have been followed as they dragged their slow length through the unfenced prairie-land of our judicial system, with its infinite license of excursion, and its exhaustless fertility of debate. The case of Bennett *vs.* Bennett throws open a wide vista of the worst and most dangerous features—of the most serious defects, at least, of our social world. It offers a series of commentaries not to be disregarded, upon the vaunted perfection of our educational machinery, and the ennobling influence of our political institutions. For the tragi-comedy has a double edge, and bears upon the community in which Bennett, the physician, lived and flourished, as sharply as upon the conjugal theories and practice of Bennett, the married man.

Consider, in the first place, the opening of this fantastical drama. Dr. Bennett, a little scrubby fellow, of ripe years, a native of New-England, bred in her Public Schools, and beneath the shadow of her steeples, is discovered—as the stage directions have it—living in a town of Connecticut. He manufactures panacea-pills, in rather a small way, and, although he openly confesses to a profound ignorance of the nature of medicine in general, and of his own pills in particular, he seems to be esteemed a very decent sort of person by the worthy people about him. Pill-making prospers with him—so highly, indeed, that he begins to see visions and to dream dreams of great cities and fine people, of New-Haven, and balls, and prancing horses. He is, in fact, making his way, and so feels called upon to provide himself with a bride. The lady is soon found, and with little trouble. "It wouldn't pay," he thinks, to waste his time in making love, so he makes an offer at once, rather to the lady's parents than to herself. She is a young girl of eighteen—they are respectable Connecticut citizens. They accept the Doctor's proposal and bid her marry her suitor. Nothing Arcadian certainly in this, nor much of that high-minded independence of spirit which is commonly imagined to be characteristic of our rural fellow-citizens. *Millionaires* on the Fifth-avenue and haughty lords in foreign parts, are usuually supposed to make matches for their children much in this way. Yet the Bennett wedding seems to have been quite in the usual course of things, in this happy valley of Connecticut, and for aught we can see no princess could have fallen more naturally into a little arrangement of the kind than did the lovely Phillis of this Æsculapian Corydon. These things make us ask ourselves, with some amazement, what advantages a young country-girl of New-England really enjoys over the heiress of a throne or the daughter of a Duke?

The married life of the maker of pills is not all his fancy painted it. It is a disappointment—for his wife refuses to be his menial, and objects to being his whipping-post. It is a trial—for his expenses become fitful and expensive, depending in an intolerable degree upon his wife's appetite, upon the necessities of her wardrobe, and upon those usually delightful incidents of matrimonial life which commend it to the sanction of the law, but which the Doctor evidently regarded with less of pride than of perturbation. Still the pill-making prospers, and as it prospers the Doctor makes broader his phylactery. He begins to live as a gentleman and a pill-vender should.

And thus opens another extraordinary chapter in the teachings of this case. We stare as we read of the double existence of this unhappy pair. Their home is a very Castor and Pollux of a home—by turns the most squalid of realities and the most sumptuous of show. We have a wife to-day on her knees with a scrubbing-brush in the kitchen—to-morrow buying diamonds and exchanging calls in her carriage with the "aristocracy" of the City of Elms; a husband who refuses a three-cent's worth of sausages to the domestic breakfast-table, but flaunts a ten-shilling *bouquet* in the public dining-room. On one occasion the wife's father is forced to pay three shillings for his dinner; on another the wife is encouraged to ask all the world—no, not all the world—all the "avenue people," to a ball. Is there nothing to be pondered in these strange disclosures? Do they unroof no other homes than this, so dismal mockery of that sacred name? This pomp of thinnest gilding laid upon a life so low and vile, carries with it a moral and a meaning for all the land; is a burning satire, not the less truly because it is a gross caricature; and an instructive type, for all its nauseous eccentricity.

These people's way of life, you will observe, was notorious in the circle of their acquaintance. The wife had her friends and confidants, the husband his. They wandered about from boarding-house to hotel, from hotel to furnished house—carrying with them everywhere their wretched atmosphere of recrimination, pretence, vulgarity and indecorum. But Dr. Bennett was a "rising man;" making pills, it would appear, to some purpose—and so, but for some final giving way of patience on the wife's part, they might have gone on, for aught that we can see to the contrary, till they had reached some fixed pinnacle in the social world, and there have worn their noble days away "visiting" and being "visited"—a social fact and social influence in their native State.

The social aspects of this affair, however, are curious—what shall we say of the light thrown on "popular education" by Dr. Bennett's success as a "curator of the public health?"

The Doctor's great engine of popularity was a circular duly produced in the course of the trial. As we read the extraordinary paper we go back in fancy to the days of Matthew Hopkins, the witch-finder. That such a tissue of bald preposterous lies—lies so wildly magnificent yet so audaciously apposite to the very time and place of their publication, could be circulated, read, believed and bought upon by the canny people of one of the "best-educated" States in the Union is enough to stagger even a Normal School Teacher or the Secretary of a Board of Education. Have our "geography and the use of the globes"—our "arithmetic and hygiene"—our "moral philosophy and physics," come to this—we ask—that a man shall gravely assure all Connecticut that his father, aged ninety-five, and possessing a fortune of $500,000 a year, besides a "number of fine, elegant ships," has been raised from a death-bed by a medicine which he, the Doctor, himself "a fine, noble-looking man," brought in a splendid coach, with horses, just at the nick of time from India or Peru, and that all Connecticut shall believe him to the tune of from $12,000 to $20,000 per annum, the said medicine being sold at the ridiculously low price of 25 cents per box!

Here are the facts before us. There is no escaping them—no evading their force. Make the best of them we cannot, for the best is bad enough. But something we may extract from them, of wholesome stimulus to a keener study of the springs of our social life, and a sterner criticism of the systems of our popular training than we commonly bestow upon these fundamental conditions of national well-being.

Irish Fillibustering.

If Mr. John Mitchel were not at this moment congenially occupied in demolishing the fabric of American Liberty and Union, we might put some faith in the extraordinary story which the *Asia* brings to us of a conspiracy for the invasion of Ireland which has just been discovered at Skibbereen and Bantry Bay.

For, with a fool of the Mitchel calibre, there is really nothing impossible in the way of folly. London was once stormed by Southey, Wordsworth and Lovell; and if Mr. Mitchel had nothing better to do, we dare say he might attempt the conquest of Munster with a jack-knife and a box of lucifer matches. He would appeal at Skibbereen to the memories of the Irish famine, caused, as all men know, by the subtle machinations of Sir Robert Peel and the Dean of Durham. At Branty Bay he would see once more the victorious squadron of Chateau-Renault and the flying ships of Admiral Herbert. No doubt, we think, that Mitchel meditates the crown of Brian Boroihme. But he must first dispose of this pestilent republic. Having been a "liberator" in Ireland, he cannot "abear" the sight of liberty in America; and until he has roused the south to seize the capitol, hang all the Senators, and reduce the entire laboring population to a state of wholesome slavery, he will not be at leisure to behead the Lord Lieutenant at Dublin and found an Irish Empire on the model of the French.

For which reason, among others, we take leave to suspect a quiz in the tale of the arrest of sixteen young Guy Fawkes' at Skibbereen and Bantry Bay—and in the rumor of an intended fillibustering expedition of the "69th Irish-Americans" (?) from Coney Island to Galway.

A Plan for Improving Broadway.

Our great City thoroughfare having become very nearly impassable for carriages, owing to two very different causes, it has become absolutely necessary either to improve its condition, or to open a new avenue of travel to run parallel with it. The last of these expedients has been frequently discussed during the past twenty years; but the enormous cost of opening such an avenue, and the difficulty of finding the proper route for it, have presented such formidable objections that no practical steps have ever been taken in relation to it. In fact, Broadway possesses the splendid advantage which no other avenue could, of being the natural channel of communication between up town and down town. It runs along the centre of the City, and is its back-bone, through which its spinal marrow extends, and any divergence from its straight line would be as much of a deformity as the curvature of the spine in the human body.

The only practical way of relieving Broadway, is by improving it, either by widening it, or by other means. The causes which now render it nearly impassable, and call so imperatively for improvement, are the crowds of vehicles of various kinds which throng it, and the smoothness of the pavement, which impedes the travel of horses, and leads to constant accidents from their fall. The first of these two causes we have no desire to see abated; it would be a great disaster to Broadway if the daily tide of travel through it should be diminished; rents would soon begin to fall, if, from any cause, the travel which now incumbers Broadway should begin to fall off. But the slipperiness of the pavement is a thing which can be remedied very easily, and at a very small cost. The attempt to do this by cutting transverse channels in the Russ pavement, has proved wholly ineffective, and the only other plan that has been proposed—that of removing the pavement altogether, and substituting for it a less solid and rougher one—would involve so great an outlay, and be attended with so much confusion, that it may well be looked upon with disfavor.

But, that something must be done, is conceded on all sides, and we are glad to commend a very sensible suggestion, which would most effectually remedy the evil complained of, at a cost quite inconsiderable, compared with the advantages of the plan. It is, to let the present Russ pavement remain as it is, and to cover its surface with blocks of iron pavement similar to that in Nassau-street, near the Post-Office, and with which Cortland-street has been paved. The excellence of this pavement has been thoroughly tested, and its superiority over every other kind has been sufficiently proved by the example furnished in the block between Liberty and Cedar streets, in Nassau-street. This piece of pavement has been laid some six or seven years, it has never been repaired during that time, and is now apparently in as good a condition as when it was first put down. It is impossible for a horse's hoof to slip upon it, and the facility which it would afford to carriages in Broadway, from the perfect smoothness of surface which it presents for wheels, and the perfectly firm hold it offers for the horse's hoof, would be of immense advantage in that thoroughfare.

As we have now in the Street Commissioner's Department what we have never had before, competent engineers, we presume that the suggestion, if it be practicable, will be sure of being approved of by the head of that Department. The only difficulty in the way of putting this scheme into practice, may be the necessity of making the iron blocks too thick for the grade of the street, in order to render them sufficiently strong to bear the enormous pressure to which they would be jected. But that is a point which can be very readily determined. If a veneering of iron should not be practicable on the Russ pavement, then the next best move would be to remove the granite blocks and lay down the iron pavement in its place. It would greatly benefit the entire City to have this done, but the owners of property on Broadway would be the greatest gainers, and they could very well afford to bear the entire cost of the improvement.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Further Reported Successes of the Liberal Forces—Rumored Offer to Place Mexico Under British Protection—New Government Proposed, &c.

New-Orleans, Sunday, Dec. 26.

The steamer *Tennessee* arrived to-day, brings Vera Cruz dates of 22d. The news is undecisive. The *Progresso* speaks in high terms of President Buchanan's message, and thinks the position it takes with regard to Mexico will induce the European powers to recede from their present attitude. It also anticipates that the Liberals will reap some advantages from the tone assumed at Washington, and consequently that there will be no necessity for establishing the military posts in Chihuahua and Sonora, as suggested in the message.

Zuloaga was still in Mexico, but was prepared for flight at a moment's warning. General Marquez had been defeated near Guadalajara by Degollado. The Archbishop had refused to advance any more money to the Zuloaga faction. A new Government, under the form of a Triumvirate, had been proposed at the Capital.

A fleet, consisting of five French and three Spanish war vessels, was lying at Sacrificios. The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga* was also there. Another American sloop-of-war was seen off Vera Cruz. It is stated that $125,000 in silver had been found in the vault of Mr. Forsyth's house in the city of Mexico.

It was rumored that Zuloaga had offered to place Mexico under English protection, and that Mr. Worrell had gone to England to arrange matters.

Echeagary had defeated Camano at the hacienda of San Miehatas.

A Spanish brig-of-war was at Tampico.

General Alabriste defeated the Zuloaga forces before Puebla.

A bottle was found at sea, off Coatzacoalcos, inclosing a written statement that the Spanish frigate *Guadaloupe* was lost off Lobos Island while preparing to attack Vera Cruz.

News from New-Mexico.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—SUCCESS OF THE MOVEMENTS AGAINST THE INDIANS.

St. Louis, Monday, Dec. 27.

The Santa Fé mail of the 6th inst. reached Independence on Saturday. The conductor reports the snow on the route three feet deep, and the weather very cold.

The Legislature was to convene the day the mail left.

Fort Defiance dates are to Nov. 21.

Colonel Miles had pursued the Indians into their mountain fastnesses, over regions heretofore unknown, and the white men were putting them to flight wherever they found them.

Maps of the marches were soon to be made out, giving much information respecting the country.

Major Backus had returned to Fort Defiance on the 18th inst. He had had no regular fight with the Indians, but had killed six of them in various skirmishes.

Captain Vaddes, of a company of spies, had been badly wounded.

Col. Bonneville and Superintendent Collins go to Fort Defiance during the armistic to treat with the Navajos. Their action will be final either for peace or war. Judge Boone will take the District vacated by Judge Benedict.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Sunday, Dec. 26.

The twenty-second Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates to the 28th ult., arrived last night, bringing one through passenger and several from way stations.

Six companies of the Sixth Infantry, under Colonel Hoffman, have been assigned to service in the Mohave country, two companies with the regimental head-quarters, Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews, commanding at Los Presidio, and one company each to Humboldt Bay and San Diego.

The San Francisco *Herald* reports the seizure of the steamer *Hermann* by the United States Marshal, on claims against her by New-York parties.

Further Outrages in Kansas.

FORT SCOTT ATTACKED BY MONTGOMERY'S BAND—SEVERAL PERSONS REPORTED KILLED.

St. Louis, Monday, Dec. 27.

The Jefferson City *Examiner* learns from a reliable source that Fort Scott, Kansas, on the night of the 15th inst., was attacked by Captain Montgomery, at the head of two hundred men, and the town taken. When the *Examiner's* informant escaped, five or six persons had been killed by them. The object of the attack it was presumed was to release one of Captain Montgomery's men, who was confined there under an indictment for murder. It was feared the town would be entirely destroyed.

A dispatch from Kansas City says that the Harrisonville (Missouri,) *Democrat*, of the 25th inst., states that on last Monday a band of thieves and assassins from Kansas Territory, entered Vernon County, Missouri, and killed David Cruse, and stole a lot of cattle, 20 horses and eleven negroes. About the same time Captains Brown and Montgomery entered Missouri, on the Little Osage River, and stole a negro woman and took Mr. Larne prisoner, carrying the latter into the Territory, but releasing him on the following day. An express had been sent to Gov. Stewart, of Missouri, for assistance to protect life and property.

From Albany.

CERTIFICATES OF ELECTION DELIVERED TO THE NEW STATE OFFICERS, &C.

Albany, Monday, Dec. 27.

The Governor elect, Mr. Morgan, and the new State officers received their certificates of election to-day. It is not true, as stated in some New-York papers, that the State Canvassers awarded a certificate of election to Mr. Philip Hamilton, in the Fifth Congressional District. The Attorney-General is understood to hold that the Governor has not the power to order special elections for Representatives in Congress in New-York City Districts, under article 1, section 2, paragraph 4, of the United States Constitution.

Governor Morgan arrived in town to-day.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Tucker, visits New-York to-morrow.

Governor King meets the Commissioners to-morrow afternoon, to hear them report in regard to the removal of Quarantine.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Dec. 25.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Convention adjourned to meet at Marshall, Texas, on the 19th of January. President Morton, on receiving a vote of thanks, congratulated the Convention on its successful issue. The stockholders are in high spirits.

The Company's trust deeds indebtedness is about $327,000. Their entire liabilities are $500,000. To meet the former there are $135,000 in the hands of Mr. Fawlkes, and $110,000 can be obtained from other sources, leaving $82,000 to be provided by the New-Orleans and other stockholders. Nothing remains to be done but to get Texas to relinquish the suit for forfeiture of the charter, which will undoubtedly be done.

Loss of the Steamer Metropolis on the Ohio River.

Cincinnati, Monday, Dec. 27.

The steamer *Metropolis*, from Pittsburg bound to New-Orleans, went ashore yesterday morning during a heavy fog some fifty miles below this city, she immediately broke in two, and is now a complete wreck. No lives were lost. The *Metropolis* had a cargo of five hundred tons of produce and Pittsburg manufactures. The boat was owned in Pittsburg and valued at $26,000—insured for $14,000. The whole loss is estimated at $100,000.

Meeting of the Missouri Legislature.

St. Louis, Monday, Dec. 27.

The Missouri Legislature convened to-day, temporarily organized and proceeded to qualify members.

A Democratic caucus was held, this evening, for the nomination of officers, and the election will probably take place to-morrow, when the Governor's Message will be delivered.

Opening of the Direct Trade Between Chicago and Philadelphia.

Chicago, Monday, Dec. 27.

The first train over the through track of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad from the west side dépôt, leaves to-day with freight.

Captain Townsend, of the Echo.

Boston, Monday, Dec. 27.

Captain Townsend, of the reported slave-brig *Echo*, left here to-day for Key West, to which place his trial was assigned, under the escort of two Deputy United States Marshals.

The Great Western Railway.

Toronto, C. W., Monday, Dec. 27.

The Sarnia branch of the Great Western Railway opened to-day.

Death of General James Gadsden.

Charleston, S. C., Monday, Dec. 27.

General James Gadsden died here yesterday.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

Savannah, Sunday, Dec. 26.

The steamship *Star of the South*, from New-York, arrived last evening. All wel'.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Exhibitions in the City Hall Park.—In the Comptroller's estimates for past years there has always figured, and doubtless in the estimates for the ensuing year there will also figure, a goodly item for the maintenance and repair of the inclosure which we dignify with the name of the "City Hall Park." The property, such as it is, belongs to the public; and strangers desirous of seeing the elephant, may step in from Broadway, Chambers-street or Park-row at no other expense than a shilling to "the man in a white hat" who stands at every gate, and that of boot or shoe leather. Some enterprising laundress, we see, has undertaken to relieve the monotony of the landscape by extemporizing an exhibition of washed linen in the rear of the City Hall; and yesterday we counted three pairs of pantalettes, four night-gowns, five and a half pairs of lady's hose, two cotton night-caps and a flannel shirt, swinging proudly to the breeze directly under the windows of the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. Perhaps this demonstration may have been made in honor of the expected arrival of Senator Douglas, as the City's guest; or perhaps—for all things are possible—perhaps the laundress hires the use of the land from the City, and pays into the Chamberlain sufficient to compensate for the ridicule to which her exhibition gives rise. It was one of Napoleon's best maxims that "dirty linen should be made up at home!" What says the laundress?

Attempted Suicide by an Ex-Councilman.—Mr. Edward Merritt, a member of the Board of Councilmen of 1856, attempted suicide, on Sunday afternoon, by swallowing arsenic. He took a room at the lodging-house No. 21 Bowery, swallowed the poisonous drug, which he had previously procured at a store, and went to bed. The fact of his having taken the poison was soon discovered. He was immediately taken to the Hospital; the usual remedies were applied, and it is believed he will recover. Mr. Merritt was appointed to a clerkship in the Street Commissioner's Office, under the late Joseph Taylor, but, upon the death of Mr. Taylor, he resigned his office. Some years ago he was Assistant Captain of the Seventh-Ward Police, in which Ward his family still resides. Depression of spirits, produced by pecuniary troubles, is said to be the cause of the attempt to terminate his existence.

The Escape of Dr. Gaillardet—Officer Baker Indicted and Admitted to Bail.—On Saturday, among the batch of indictments presented by the Grand Jury to the Recorder in the Court of General Sessions, was a bill against Edward O. Baker, the officer who had charge of Dr. Gaillardet at the time of his recent escape. Captain Dowling, of the Sixth Precinct, armed with a bench warrant, issued by the Court, arrested Baker, yesterday morning, and took him before Recorder Barnard, by whom he was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000. Alderman McSpedon, through whose influence with Judge Russell he obtained his situation as Officer in the Court of Sessions, becoming his surety. Baker is charged in the indictment with a misdemeanor, in permitting Dr. Gaillardet to escape. It is already understood that no opposition will be offered to the trial of his case next term, when Judge Russell will occupy the Bench.

Tribute to Robert Owen.—The friends of Robert Owen, the well-known communistic philanthropist, met last night, in Stuyvesant Institute, to express their belief in the principles of which, during his life, he was a prominent advocate, and to put on record their feelings of regret at his loss. The meeting was not a large one. Mr. Parks was elected chairman, and Mr. W. H. Burr Secretary. After a brief speech from the former, Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose submitted a series of resolutions attributing to Mr. Owen a character of the noblest benevolence and most disinterested philanthropy, because of his devotion to the cause of moral and social reform. The resolutions were adopted unanimously. Mrs. Rose then addressed the audience at length, and was followed by Mr. Vale and others, who, in the main, agreed with her estimate of Mr. Owen's services and character.

More Indictments against the Three-Times-Indicted City Officials.—The late Grand Jury have for the fourth time indicted Charles Turner, Charles Devlin and others,—among whom Francis P. Vidal, Joseph R. Taylor, and Terence Farley figure in a third indictment only, for sundry frauds and peculations on the City Treasury,—the indictment charging them with obtaining money under false pretences. They were yesterday arrested on Bench Warrants issued by the Court of Sessions, and brought before the Recorder, who held them to bail in $2,500 each.

Changes in the Time-Table of the Hudson River Railroad.—Important changes will be made in the Time-table of the Hudson River Railroad on Wednesday, the 29th inst., by the addition of an Express train to and from Albany, leaving New-York and Albany at 3:15 P. M. This will make four through Express trains daily to Albany and Troy—leaving New-York at 8, and 11:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. There will be other changes in the local trains for which we refer to the advertisement.

Thrown from a Horse and Killed.—John W. Wright, who was thrown, a few days since, from his horse, at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, in front of a Fourth-avenue car, and was run over by the car, died yesterday at the Hospital from the effect of the injuries he received. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

Fire on Staten Island.—A fire broke out at 6:30 P. M. on Sunday, in the barn of Richard Tyson, on the Richmond road, about four miles from Quarantine Landing, Staten Island. The barn with its contents of grain and hay, was entirely consumed. Mr. Tyson's loss is estimated at over $300. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to be the result of an accident.

Fatally Burned.—John O'Harran, an infant child, whose parents reside at No. 11 Peck-slip, was fatally burned yesterday by his clothes taking fire from the stove. An inquest was held yesterday upon the body, and a verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

Cooper Institute.—The Oratorio of the "Creation" will be given here to-night, for the benefit of the "German Ladies' Society." Some of the best German singers in the country, and a chorus composed of the best Societies, will assist. It will unquestionably be a fine performance.

Police Reports.

The Fourth Ward Murder.—Michael Flynn, who killed the sailor, Freeman Cutting, on Sunday morning, at the house of ill-repute No. 121 Roosevelt-street, claims to have perpetrated the killing in self-defence. He has employed counsel, and seems very sanguine of getting off clear. Several of his friends called yesterday morning to see him, and he received them smilingly. An inquest was held yesterday at the Fourth Ward Station-house, upon the body of the murdered man. Mary Noonan, Maria Manley and Thomas Burns were sworn. Their evidence contained no facts additional to those published in yesterday's Times. The medical testimony showed that the carotid artery was nearly severed, and that death was caused by the consequent hemorrhage. The Jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death by hemorrhage from a stab in the neck at the hands of Michael Flynn, at No. 125 Roosevelt-street, New-York, Dec. 27, 1858." After the giving of the verdict the prisoner was locked up in the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Bowen & McNamee Robbery.—The Police are still on a sharp look-out for the parties who committed the successful burglary, a short time since, upon the store of Messrs. Bowen & McNamee, on which occasion, it will be remembered, $5,000 worth of silk goods were stolen. A young man, named John McComb, *alias* "Cobbler Jack," was arrested yesterday, on suspicion of being a partner in the enterprise. The antecedents of the accused are declared to be not exactly irreproachable, and there are other circumstances telling strongly against him. Mrs. Fisk, the woman who rented the apartment in the tenement house adjoining the store, from which—a hole being cut through the wall—the entrance was effected into the store, is still confined in prison. She refuses to "peach," as she says, but her familiarity with the slang phrases of the profession has had a somewhat damaging effect upon her declarations of innocence. The police are sanguine of being on the right track of the guilty parties and the missing goods.

The Clancy Libel Suit.—The investigation in this case, which was set down for yesterday, was postponed till Wednesday on account of the absence of material witnesses. At the next sitting the case opens for the defence.

Arrest by the Harbor Police.—Officer Burdett, of the Harbor Police, arrested to-day, William McKead, seaman, who had shipped on board of the ship *Storm King*, bound to San Francisco, on a charge preferred by his wife for abandonment. He was locked up in the First Ward Station-house.

OBITUARY.

Death of General James Gadsden.—A telegram from Charleston announces the death of Gen. James Gadsden, in that City, on the 26th December. Gen. Gadsden was a native of South Carolina, and was about 60 years of age. He was a brother of Bishop Gadsden. Appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States to Mexico, in 1853, General Gadsden's name is chiefly associated with the Treaty executed in 1854, between Mexico and the United States. That instrument is generally known as the "Gadsden Treaty." Under its provisions, the boundary line between the two countries was definitely settled, a Commission was appointed to survey the line, and the 6th and 7th articles of the Treaty of Guadaloupe-Hidalgo were abrogated; Mexico granting the free navigation of the Colorado River and the Gulf of California; and in consideration of the stipulations agreed upon on the part of Mexico, the United States guaranteed the payment to the Mexican Government of the sum of ten millions of dollars. Mr. Gadsden, since his retirement from diplomatic life, has taken no active part in national affairs. The cause of his death is not mentioned in our dispatch.

On Dec. 3, Charles Alder, who during the present reign, and whose father during the reigns of George III., IV., and William IV., had been employed at Windsor Castle as hair-dresser, &c., to the Royal establishment, put a period to his existence by placing the muzzle of a horse-pistol, loaded with ball, to his breast, and shooting himself through the heart.

Baron de Delmar, a very wealthy Prussian nobleman, expired on Saturday, Nov. 27, at his mansion in the Champs Elysées, Paris, at the age of 77. In 1832 the deceased baron was married to Miss Emily Rumbold, daughter of the late Sir George Rumbold, Bart., and step-daughter of the celebrated Admiral Sir Sidney Smith.

The Marquis de Martainville, head of one of the oldest and wealthiest families of Normandy, has just died in Paris, aged only 45. He was possessed of a large and valuable collection of manuscripts, which he has bequeathed to Rouen, his native place.

The Lady Clementina Villiers, eldest surviving daughter of the Earl of Jersey, died at Middleton Park, England, on Dec. 5. Her Ladyship was aged 35.

Mrs. Isabella Begg, *neé* Burns, the youngest sister of the poet, has just died at Bridgehouse, near Ayr, in her 88th year. She was interred in the yard of Alloway kirk beside her brother.

Saunders' News Letter announces the death of "the Father of the Irish Turf," Mr. George Watts, which event occurred at his residence, Jockey Hall, on the 30th ult.

To Printers and Newspaper Publishers.

The subscribers offer for sale the following second-hand printing machines, all of which are in good order:

1 Four-cylinder Type-revolving Printing Machine.
1 Double-cylinder Printing Machine, bed 40x57.
1 Double-cylinder Printing Machine, bed 36x54.
1 Double-cylinder Printing Machine, bed 31x50.
1 Single small cylinder Printing Machine, bed 40x60.
1 Single large cylinder Printing Machine, bed 28x41.
1 Single large cylinder Printing Machine, bed 26x40.
1 Single large cylinder Printing Machine, bed 31x50.
Several Hand-Presses, with steam inking machines.
Machine Card Presses.
1 Medium Adams Press, as good as new.

For prices, &c., apply to
R. HOE & CO.,
No. 31 Gold-st.
New-York.

A Beautiful Holiday Present.

One of Grover & Baker's
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Price from $50 to $100,
Will prove a most acceptable present for a
MOTHER, WIFE, DAUGHTER OR SISTER.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

$50. $50.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.

J. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New York.

Herring & Co.'s Burglar-Proof Safe.—The following certificate from the well-known Banking House of Markell, Darrow & Co., of Dubuque, Iowa, will show the strength and security of these celebrated Safes, when made of boiler-iron, and chilled-iron plates with cross-bar grating combined:

"Dubuque, Iowa, Dec. 13, 1858.

To Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.:

Sirs: In reply to your letter of inquiry, we would say that a short time since, one of the locks upon the Burglar-Proof Box got out of order (not the Hall Lock,) and we were obliged to call in an experienced locksmith, who, with all the necessary tools at command, succeeded in cutting t rough the outer plates and cross-grating to the Lock, after two days of constant and hard work. The Hall Lock has never given us any trouble, and we have great confidence in it; also, (as you may suppose,) in your Burglar-Proof Box, after so thorough a trial of its strength. Respectfully yours,

MARKELL, DARROW & CO."

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE has never failed to preserve the contents when tested by fire, and with a Burglar-Proof Box, as described above, renders them the most perfect security, both against fire and burglars, of any Safe ever offered to the public. The largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Thief Proof Safes in the United States, are on sale by

SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway,
Corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall.

Entirely Satisfactory Is the following, from the *Troy Daily Budget*:

"Important to All.—We published a day or two since an article copied from the New-York Times on 'Poisonous Hair Dyes,' in which several articles composed of nitrate of silver and sugar of lead were severely condemned. It is gratifying to us to be able to say that the celebrated Restorative, 'Heimstreet's Inimitable,' which has for the past fifteen years been manufactured, and in use, in our city, is no such poisonous compound. The formula for its preparation has been submitted to our best physicians and met with their approval. The proprietors (W. E. HAGAN & CO.) inform us that *in no case* has harm resulted from its use, and had we no corroborating testimony that such was the fact, we would accept their statement with perfect confidence. We, therefore, assure our readers, in the words of their advertisement, that 'it may be used as freely as water and with as much safety.' Rejoice, then, ye with gray hairs and bald heads, for the 'Inimitable' will restore the former to its original beauty, and cover the latter with luxuriant growth."

Price, 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
HEGEMAN & CO. retail it, and BARNES & PARK; CARY, HOWARD & SANGER; JAMES T. MAXWELL and F. C. WELLS & CO. wholesale it.

A Word of warning.—There is nothing more despicable than stealing the reputation of a reliable article to impose upon the community an inferior and worthless one, and yet it is often done. Fifteen years ago, C. Heimstreet & Co. introduced a Hair Restorative, under the name of "Inimitable Hair Coloring." Its wonderful restorative properties made it immensely popular, and gray and bald heads were like to become a thing of the past, when the country was flooded with imitations, the use of which was not only useless but absolutely injurious. The original preparation is a scientific combination, made with oil and stimulating spirits, affording an agreeable hair-wash while all the imitations are made with water, making the hair harsh, dry and frizzy, requiring, after it dries, the use of oil or wash to make it look decently. We would therefore advise our readers to buy nothing but the original Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorative, which is reliable.—*Troy Whig.* 50 cents a bottle.

Sold everywhere. W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Hegeman & Co. retail it, and Barnes & Park, Cary, Howard & Sanger, and Jas. T. Maxwell wholesale it.

Boots, Shoes, &c., for Holiday Times.—It is well to be nicely shod, at this visiting season particularly; so CANTRELL, of No. 813 Broadway, near 13th-st., has been manufacturing extensively, and has an immense stock of ladies' gaiters, shoes, slippers, &c., either for the street, the house, or the ball-room. Children's boots, shoes, &c., will also be found there in great variety. CANTRELL has likewise provided for the gentlemen, and will furnish some of the neatest feet-covering in the City.

A Purely Vegetable Chemical Compound, possessing no deleterious properties—JULES HAUEL'S LIQUID HAIR DYE speedily took front rank among the numerous preparations of the day; its mode of application is easy, and its effect instantaneous in producing a soft, glossy black, brown or chestnut colored hair, according to fancy. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Our Holiday Hat
For Young Gentlemen.
WARNOCK & CO., Hatters,
No. 519 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers,

J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Shirts for New-Year's Day—With all the other little indispensables to complete a gentleman's wardrobe, will be found, at very reasonable prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Dépôt, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

A Choice Lot of New-Year's Presents,
AT
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 683 Broadway.

Mrs. Jervis' Cold Candy—A fresh supply of this Favorite Remedy For Coughs.
For sale at the dépôt,
CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 21 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

Notice.—THREE SECOND-HAND FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
For sale very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New York.

Notice to Gentlemen.—At No. 210 Broadway, and No. 128 Fulton-st., WATKINS' Holiday Hats are now ready, and all who contemplate making a New-Year's call should not fail to give him a call.

Bartholf's Family Sewing Machines.—"NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE."—Times. OFFICE NO. 489 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST. Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2841 Post-Office.

MARRIED.

Anderson—Davidson.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 23, by the Rev. John Spaulding, Mr. Cornelius V. Anderson to Miss Jane Davidson, both of this City.

Gilchrist—Tilley.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 21, by the Rev. Thos. Armitage, Mr. Clarence Gilchrist to Miss Sarah E. Tilley, both of this City.

Blythe—Cummings.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Alexander Clements, William Blythe, late of Castleblayney, Ireland, to Miss Mary Jane, daughter of William Cummings.

Monk—Starr.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. M. S. Hutton, William W. Monk to Mary A., eldest daughter of Alderman George Starr.

Monk—Moses.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 26, by the Rev D. S. Parmelee, at the residence of the bride's father, Stephen W. Monk to Josephine L., eldest daughter of M. J. Moses.

Coles—White.—At Oyster Bay, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at the Baptist Church, by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Harvey C. Coles, of Glen Cove, to Rhoda White, of the former place.

"What future bliss, God gives not thee to know,
But gives that hope to be thy blessing now."

DIED.

Calvert.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 27, of remittent and typhoid fever, Mrs. Martha Calvert, wife of John Calvert, in the 54th year of her age.

The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, at 9½ o'clock A. M., from her residence, No. 175 West 28th st.

"She calmly stood on the Jordan of death,
And smiled as the waves swept by;
'Father!' she said, 'if thou willest it,
Let thy suffering servant die;
Let me pass away from the ills of life,
To a fairer and brighter clime;
Let me find a holier place of rest,
Let me lean my head on thy loving breast,
Let me die in thine own good time.'"

Hoffman.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 27, Frances C., wife of Samuel Hoffman, and daughter of the late Philip J. Livingston, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, including those of her son, Alfred W. Hoffman, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 32 West 12th-st., near 7th-av., on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock.

Motley.—In this City, on Sunday evening, 26th inst., Mr. John C. Motley, in the 40th year of his age.

The friends of the family and those of his brothers, James M. and Samuel S., and of his brother-in-law, James T. Barker, are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Lexington-av., between 37th and 38th sts., on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Cross.—In this City, suddenly, Jeannie Lyle, youngest daughter of Alexander and Catharine Cross, aged 6 years, 1 month and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 25 Grove street, without further invitation. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

Barlow.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Benjamin Joseph, son of Benjamin R. and Mary E. Barlow, aged 7 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 28th inst, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Ann Price, No. 62 Monroe-street.

Jewesson.—On Thursday, Dec. 23, after a lingering illness, Jeremiah J. Jewesson, in the 48th year of his age.

His remains were buried from his late residence, on Sunday, Dec. 26.

Ludlow.—Suddenly, at sea, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, Capt. Charles L. Ludlow, in the 50th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend the funeral, from Market-st. Reformed Dutch Church, this day, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock.

Field.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 25, at 11 o'clock A. M., Charlotte A. Field, wife of Thomas W. Field.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, James Weir, are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, Division-av., corner of Wierfield-st., on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Division-av. Ferry until 1½ o'clock. Stages, which pass the house, will leave every few minutes.

Vail.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 24, Benjamin C. Vail, aged 59 years.

Funeral services at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Sidney place, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

Blake.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 26, William E., youngest son of Hamlin Blake, aged 2 years, 11 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, corner of Fulton and Clauson avs., this day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 28, at 12 o'clock M.

Coles.—The relatives and friends of Mrs. Eliza Coles, and of her son, George L. Bennett, and of her sons-in-law, Nathaniel F. Waring and Robert Sherwell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, No. 1 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

Johnson.—At Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 27, Mrs. Mary Ann Johnson, widow of Jonathan Johnson, deceased, formerly of Elizabeth, N. J., aged 71 years, 2 months and 1 day.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, E. D. Truesdell, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to be present. Carriages will be in attendance at Sing Sing on the arrival of the 11:15 train from New-York.

Barr.—At Shrewsbury, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 25, William Barr, aged 43 years, 2 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Neptune Club, the members of Neptune Hose Co., No. 27, and Columbian Engine Co., No. 14, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Messiah, No. 728 Broadway, this day, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock M., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

The members and friends of the Neptune Club will meet at the Church at 11 o'clock.

THOS. FLENDER, President.
J. S. Cooley, Secretary.

THE CONSTELLATION.
PUBLICATION OF FIRST NUMBER DEFERRED TILL
SATURDAY, JANUARY 8.

In consequence of the large numbers ordered, the subscriber has concluded to have each number ELECTROTYPED; he is, therefore, obliged to defer the first publication day in this City to Jan. 8. He has also concluded to issue

BUT ONE EDITION

of each number, instead of three, as previously announced. The first number, bearing date January 8, WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY TO EVERYBODY MONDAY NOON, JAN. 3d.

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Books positively close on Saturday, as stated.

AN ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH School of the Hedding M. E. Church, in 17th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., will take place on Wednesday evening, Dec 29, 1858. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Children 13 cents.

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PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!
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WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, 28th-st. and Broadway, having made extensive arrangements for a supply of the choicest flowers, will be able to furnish bouquets and baskets of inimitable beauty and fragrance, for New-Years. A good selection of baskets on hand. Please order early, as there will be a rush.

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It is guaranteed to be free from all ingredients injurious to the skin. In each caisson of the Beautifier is included a
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We also offer to send it, free of extra charge, to any address in New-York and adjoining cities, or upon receipt of $1 25, to any part of the Union.
As those who have not visited Europe may think it one of the humbugs of the day, we wish to prove at once that this is not the case; therefore, we have employed in our establishment, and, also, at Laird's, No. 439 Broadway, lady Hair-Dressers, au fait in all the refinements and secrets of toilet in Europe, where it may be
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All orders will secure prompt attention.
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THE HARRISBURG DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, published by GEO. BERGNER & CO., has the largest circulation, as it publishes the List of Letters by authority, and is, therefore, the best advertising medium. Subscriptions and Advertisements solicited. S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., Agents.

A LADY IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES, wishing to enter into some kind of business, and not having the means to carry out her wishes, would give valuable security for a small loan. As this is meant in all sincerity an answer is solicited. Address, for three days, Mrs. CHURCHILL, Broadway Post-Office.

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AREAS,
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Patented June, 1858. This is an entire new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured; besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the select few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money.
We also manufacture
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Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work:
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East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

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The only establishment in the United States extensively engaged in the manufacture of
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EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
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Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
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Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE ADVERTISER, AN INTELLIGENT lady of refinement and respectability, desires to obtain a situation to attend a bakery or confectionery, or as housekeeper and family dressmaker, understands the instruction of children, and would be otherwise useful. Salary no object; would leave the City if required. Communications addressed to Miss LABART, Broadway Post-Office, for one week, will meet attention.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AND her niece, situations, in one family or separate; one as cook; understands meats, poultry, and baking; does up linens in a magnificent style; wages $7 to $9; the niece is a good chambermaid and waitress, or nurse, and sews neatly; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman who has lived in good families and has many years' experience; she is willing to assist in washing and ironing and can give good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 3d-av., first door from corner of 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN in a private family—one as cook, washer and ironer: the other to do chamberwork, waiting, and assist in washing and ironing. Good City references given. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 35 Christopher-st., corner Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman; is a first-rate cook and baker; is a very good washer and ironer; can give good City references; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen No. 238 6th av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—TEN VERY RESPECTABLE WOMEN wish to obtain work by the day. They understand all kinds of house-cleaning, and are first-rate washers and ironers; can give the best of City reference for honesty and capability. Apply at No. 178 Division-st., in the basement, near Norfolk-st.

WANTED FOR A RELIABLE, FAITHFUL AND highly recommended girl, a situation as general houseworker, or good plain cook, washer and ironer; will be found very economical, truthful and neat—perfectly efficient in her duties, and will try hard to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND FULLY-COMPETENT person, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork alone; can offer the best of reference if required. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse and seamstress; can take the full charge of an infant from its birth; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at her present employer's, No. 139 2d av., third door from 9th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as seamstress; one as cook; one to do general housework. Also by three nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th street, near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls. One to cook, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or child's nurse and seamstress. Good City reference. Inquire at No. 682 Houston-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to do housework for a small family. Can be seen at No. 226 West 25th-st. till engaged. Can give references.

WAITRESS.—A LADY WANTS TO FIND A place for a waitress who has lived some time with her, and whom she can highly recommend. Apply at No. 6 East 14th-st.

A SMART YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wishes a situation as a thorough meat and pastry cook: understands all kinds of fancy cooking, soups, game and preserves; will be found perfectly competent and anxious to give satisfaction. No objection to the country. Call at 129 Waverly-place.

A YOUNG LADY, LATELY ARRIVED from Germany, wishes to accompany a family (German preferred) to Lima, Peru, as traveling companion. Address S. F., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as farmer, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, the care and raising of stock and horses; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address, for three days, E. S., Box No. 115 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG BOY 16 years of age, just from school, in a drygoods jobbing house or mercantile establishment; writes a fair hand and is quick at figures, and can give the best City reference. Apply or address at his parent's residence, M. B., No. 181 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY A competent man who has five years' recommendation; he perfectly understands his business in all its various branches, and is of a most obliging disposition; has the best City reference from his last place. Address C. M. E., Box No. 164 *Times* Office. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—WAITER'S SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, steady, sober Protestant man; is fully competent and has good City references. Apply 3 days, at No. 292 4th av., near 22d-st.; will be found willing and obliging.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION AS Coachman in a private family; is well acquainted with the care of horses; any one wanting a trustworthy man will call at the house of his last employer, No. 11, West 32d street for two days. Wages no object.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, a situation as assistant in a hotel or grocery store; satisfactory reference given. Address C. P., Box No 137 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS—A COMPETENT CLERK, who is preparing for the profession, wishes to procure a situation. Speaks French, Spanish and German. References excellent. Please address S. S., Box No. 112, *Times* Office.

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TO HAT FINISHERS.
Wanted immediately two first-rate hat finishers.
Apply to
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WANTED—A MARRIED MAN, TO GO A SHORT distance in the country; he must understand driving and taking care of horses; also the management of a garden. The woman must be a good washer and ironer, and do the cooking of the family. Inquire at No. 31 Wall-st., in the basement office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO PERFECTLY UNDERSTANDS the manufacture of refined Coal Oil, for burning; a good situation will be given. Address, stating references and the compensation expected, ATWATER, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A NEWLY-PATENTED portable copying press and book, weighing eight ounces. Sells readily at large profits. For further particulars, apply to J. E. COOLEY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; she must be a neat seamstress, accustomed to the care of children, and bring good recommendations. Apply at No. 25 Washington-square, to-day, (Tuesday,) from 12 till 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHILD'S NURSE and seamstress; an American who can give unexceptionable reference will find a good home by addressing W. L., Box 137, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing in a private family; must be a good plain cook. Apply, between 9 and 12 in the morning, at No. 88 West 21st-st.

TO DENTISTS.—A DENTIST, THOROUGHLY competent in mechanical and surgical dentistry, is wanted at E. & A. PRETERRE'S, No. 159 Bowery, New-York. Applicants by letter will state their age, how long a dentist, in what branch they excel, the wages required, and their references.

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THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
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Also some fine Boxes with
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Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
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Musical Boxes repaired.

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Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

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PARTIES, WEDDINGS, DINNERS, EVENING entertainments, &c., furnished with China, silver, glass, confectionery, game, music, cooks, waiters, &c., either in City or country. All orders by post or otherwise attended to with dispatch. Terms very reasonable. PETER H. STEVENS, No. 207 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

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This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
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have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents: GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c.
Prices at the depôt, No 51 Dey-st.,
$50, $160, $225, $250, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No 51 Dey-st.,
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
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Our importations of musical boxes are exclusively from the first makers at Geneva, and are manufactured expressly for ourselves.
The Harmonephone is entirely a novelty connected with musical boxes. Our stock is at all times extensive, ranging from the smallest to the largest sized boxes, and playing from 2 to 36 airs.
MANDOLINE,
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DRUMS, CASTAGNETS AND BELLS.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
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PIANO-FORTES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Now on hand, a splendid assortment of piano-fortes, very appropriate as holiday presents, will be sold until Jan. 1 at prices to defy all competition. Purchasers will do well by calling before purchasing elsewhere, at J. & C. FISCHER'S warerooms, No. 325 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

A SECOND-HAND PIANO WORTH $35 for $18; one worth $50 for $27; one worth $125 for $85; one worth $150 for $95, and 20 others at an immense reduction for immediate cash; one parlor organ worth $150 for $85; 15 superior new pianos at a sacrifice for cash, or by instalments.
R. GONZALEZ,
No. 241 9th av., near 26th-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH, IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY.—A 450 seven-octave piano-forte, finished back, four round corners, three rows, moldings, carved legs, short time in use, for $240; beautifully inlaid with pearl, full, rich tone, and will be guaranteed; can be seen at the music store No. 245 6th-av., for three days.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE organs, Martin's guitars, and all kinds of musical instruments and music merchandise for New-Years' presents. Second-hand pianos at $30, $40, $50, $60, $75, $100, $125, and $150. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. Also, for rent on the most reasonable terms, by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A LADY'S CIRCUMSTANCES COMPEL her to dispose of her piano-forte, a $400 instrument, full 7-octave, rosewood, round corners, scolloped keys, highly polished case; short time in use; was selected by a competent judge from one of the oldest makers in the City; has beautiful tone and touch. Can be seen at the residence No. 7 2d-st., before Jan. 1.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANTLY-FINISHED carved pianos can be seen, for a few days, at No. 722 Broadway. Great inducements made to cash purchasers. Ladd's pianos at greatly reduced prices. JUDSON & MUNGER, No 722 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

FOR SALE—A DIAGONAL GRAND ROSEWOOD Piano, entirely new; fully warranted; 7-octave: Gilbert & Co., makers. The owner has no use for the same. W. H. CRANE, with Baldwin & Starr, No. 23 Park-row. The instrument in view in President-st., first house east of Court-st., South Brooklyn.

FOUR BEAUTIFUL AND SUPERIOR-TONED Piano-fortes, with plain and carved legs, will be sold at extremely low prices, from $210 to $250, and fully warranted. Apply to DAVID SMITH, Manufacturer, No. 15 6th-av.

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A FULL RICH TONE 7 1-2 OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE, rosewood case, serpentine mouldings, carved legs, pearl keys. To be sold for want of use. Will be disposed of at less than cost. Can be seen at No. 30 24th-st., corner 4th-av.

A FINE PARLOR OR CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE—10 stops, 1½-octave, pedals, and splendidly decorated in gold and colors. Seen on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays till 2 P. M., at office of J. W. MOULD, No. 32 Bank of Commerce Buildings, Nassau-st.

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RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, WILL sell the finest rosewood piano-fortes, warranted to give entire satisfaction, at exceedingly great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and full value allowed. No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

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TWO SECOND-HAND ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES will be sold very low. Inquire at 358 Bowery.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house in the upper part of the City, near Madison-square, would furnish desirable rooms to a few boarders, or would rent their house furnished to a small family, and board with them. Members of Christian churches preferred. Very particular references will be asked and given. Address Post-Office, Box No. 2.607.

BOARDING.—BOARD AND ROOMS MAY BE had for families or single gentlemen at No. 14 West 28th-st. The house is admirably located, being one door West of Broadway, and is replete with all modern conveniences.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; house first-class with all modern conveniences; situation good; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

TWO GENTLEMEN WHO WOULD ROOM together can have in the advertiser's family a fine large comfortably-furnished room with breakfast and tea; dinner on Sundays; bath-room adjoining; no other boarders. Location between Bond and 8th-st., near Broadway. Unexceptionable references indispensable. Address TOMPKINS, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required; table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

NO. 747 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.—A desirable suite of rooms, well arranged, with bath-room, closets, &c., communicating; would like to make arrangements with a family for the Winter. Reference given and required. Also a single room for a gentleman.

19 UNION-SQUARE—BROADWAY SIDE—PARLOR and bedroom and two hall rooms to let, with breakfast and dinner; house has all the modern improvements, and has been newly furnished; very desirable location: reference given and required.

ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—WITHIN SEVEN minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, a private family have a fine large furnished room to let to one or two gentlemen, without board. Address W. H., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

NO. 859 BROADWAY, UNION-SQUARE.—Handsome furnished rooms on the first and second floors, private table, or on European plan, or the whole house furnished.

AMITY-PLACE, NO. 26, NEAR BLEECKER-ST. A large front room for two, on second floor, with large pantries, fuel and gas, for $12 per week. Other nice rooms, to single gentlemen, for $4 per week.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board at 37 Washington-square. References exchanged.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board at No. 5 Brevoort-place, late No. 130 10th-st., three doors west of Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF SPLENDID CARRIAGE horses, gentle, young, perfectly sound and kind in single and double harness; also a sleigh, two carriages and a light wagon, to be seen at the stable No. 208 East 13th-st. near 1st-av., between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MECHANICS WILL PLEASE READ THE advertisement of the AMERICAN UNION FAIR, under the head of Amusements.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 28, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 158 Broadway,
HARDWARE.
An invoice of fine French Hardware sample cards.
PLATED WARE.
A large assortment of Tea Sets, Casters, Cake Baskets, Forks, Spoons, Napkin Rings, &c.
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.
(By order of the Assignee.)
200 lots of French and German Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.
Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY BOOKS.
AT NO. 222 BROADWAY,
Old stand of Stringer & Townsend, under the Museum. Elegantly illustrated works; standard American and English authors—Irving, Cooper, Longfellow, Bryant, &c., &c. Bulwer, Scott, Macauley, Shakespeare, Goldsmith, Dickens, &c., &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT FANCY GOODS.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK
Will sell, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28 and 29,
At 11 o'clock each day.
At their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st.,
One of the richest assortments of
FANCY GOODS
Ever offered in this City.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28 and 29, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble, bronze, ormolu and China clocks; superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly decorated; French China dinner and tea sets, French China vases and card receivers, Bohemian glass-ware in great variety, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, casters, cake baskets, music boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods, making one of the finest sales of the season.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB OIL-PAINTINGS.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a collection of about 80 ancient and Modern fine oil-paintings, comprising many very requisite and valuable works by Feech, Van der Poorten, Stanfield, Bendarf, Col. Van Ordentrove, Eberhard, Verbockhoven, Bylandt, Nortermann, and other celebrated artists, the whole forming one of the finest collections of really valuable paintings ever offered at auction. The paintings are now on exhibition, and connoisseurs and the public are invited to examine them. Sale peremptory.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB 18-CARAT GOLD JEWELRY.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, 30th inst, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a large variety of superb jewelry, consisting in part of elegant full sets of bracelets, brooch, and ear-rings of mosaic, lava, cameo, and fine jewelry; superb frosted and engraved bracelets; plain gold do., ruby and diamond do.; frosted and enameled brooches, fine French painted do.; ladies' chatelaines, vest-chains, cluster and single-stone diamond earrings, pins and rings, studs, sleeve-buttons; and also a large assortment of the finest watches; also, ladies' enameled open-face and hunting do., with a large assortment of other jewelry, every article warranted 18-carat fine gold. The above will be on exhibition early on the morning of sale, and the ladies are particularly invited to examine it.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 28th and 29th, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., Sig. G. B. Pandalfin's great sale of marble and alabaster statuary, vases, urns, &c., consisting of Marble, Etruscan and Hebe Vases, Grecian and Roman Vases, suitable for decorating parlors, drawing rooms, niches, &c., Marble Card Receivers, Pompeii Urns, Vases for Flowers, Vestal Temples, &c., Alabaster Statuettes under glass shades, representing Madonna, Venus, Apollo, Dancing Girl, Shepherdess, &c.
Also, beautiful Parisian goods, Bronzes, embracing brown and marble clocks, bronze horses, card receivers, &c.
CHINA AND GLASS WARE—A beautiful invoice of China Vases, richly painted and enameled Colognes.
Also, at private sale, 20 pieces of Statuary.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—RARE AND VALUABLE PLANTS.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 73 West-st., to close a concern, the entire contents of a gentleman's (private) conservatory, lately deceased, consisting in part of camelias, azalias, orange and lemon trees, effusias, &c., &c. The above comprises a choice collection made by the late owner himself, and is well worthy the attention of private gentlemen and florists; many of them are now in bloom and all in fine order. Catalogues the day previous. Sale positive and without reserve. Terms cash.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st.
J. W. HUNT WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, Dec. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Isaac Coleman, Esq., No. 35 Macdougal-st., between Charlton and King sts., all the household furniture in the above house, consisting, in part, of ingrain and Brussels carpets, oilcloth, China ware, glassware, crockery, cutlery, kitchen ware, stoves, chairs, rockers, sofa, bedsteads and bedding, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, gas-fixtures, &c., &c. Housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of their attention, as every article must be positively sold. Catalogues ready morning of sale, and can be had at the salesroom or house.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PATERSON LOTS AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, twenty-eight lots in the city of Paterson, New-Jersey, viz.:
8 lots on 3d-av., between Montgomery and Lawrence sts.
10 lots on north side Lawrence-st., adjoining.
10 lots on south side of Montgomery-st., adjoining.
Communication with Paterson several times in each day, by the Erie Railroad. Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 6 Pine-st.

J. P. FISKPLAT, Auctioneer.
BEAUTIFUL AND MOST COSTLY HOUSEHOLD furniture, by J. P. FISKPLAT, THIS MORNING, at the private residence No. 86 West 16th-st., near 5th-av. Sale to commence in the basement at 10½ o'clock precisely, rain or shine. Solid rosewood pianoforte, rosewood parlor suites, in satin, velvet carpets, Brussels ditto, extension dining tables, solid oak and mahogany, cut glass ware, China tea sets, knives, forks, casters, beds, bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, quilts, &c., &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE, TOOLS FOR PENCIL-CASE MAKERS, GOLD AND SILVER PENCILS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., a large assortment of furniture of every kind and description; also, carpets, oil cloths, &c.; also, a lot of pencil makers' tools, suitable for the trade; also, lot of gold and silver pencils of various patterns. Sale will be peremptory.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART.—SALESROOMS, NO. 1 NORTH William-st.—S. B. will sell, by order of the assignee, on the premises, No. 18 4th-av., on TUESDAY, Dec. 28, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, 52 elegant single and double round-cornered (6¾ and 7-octave) rosewood piano-fortes. All of the said instruments are in perfect order, and of splendid tone and finish, being the balance of the stock of the celebrated manufacturers—late firm of Grow & Christopher.
JAS. J. KELLEY, Assignee.

CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Auctioneer.
SALE OF ELEGANT FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS AND COSTLY OIL-PAINTINGS—Embracing every variety of subject, being the entire stock of one of the most extensive manufacturers in this City, to be sold at auction by CHARLES H. DELAVAN, on TUESDAY, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock, at No. 109 Fulton-st., opposite Dutch-st. and near William-st., and to continue until the whole stock is disposed of. Deposits required from all persons not known to the Auctioneer.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—THE ENTIRE STOCK OF store, No. 483 Broadway, consisting of wines, brandies, whiskies, brandy fruits, catsups, English, and French sauces, olives, confectionery, &c., together with a large mirror, decanters, goblets, tumblers and bar-fixtures, will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29, 1858, at 1 o'clock. P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at salesroom No. 73 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, both new and second-hand, suitable for parlors, dining-rooms, chambers, &c. Also, at 11½ o'clock, a large assortment of jewelry of every description, suitable for holiday presents.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BEST AND CHEAPEST
ARTICLE FOR THE HAIR.
COCOINE.
PREPARED FROM HIGHLY PURIFIED
COCOA-NUT OIL.
This preparation possesses extraordinary properties for preserving and beautifying the hair, and also restoring its natural, luxuriant and glossy appearance.
One application, however harsh the hair may be, renders it soft and glossy.
It is admitted to be the best and cheapest Hairdressing in the world.
PHALON & SON,
Nos. 517, 497 and 197 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.
Pint bottles, 50 cents; half-pints, 30 cents.
For sale by all Druggists.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.
This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER and servants speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 13 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

FIRST EXTREME CLIPPER TO SAIL.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The famous clipper ship
HURRICANE,
CAPT. SHERMAN.
Will receive freight for three or four days this week, until full, at Pier No. 19 East River (Maiden-lane.)
Apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine, cor. William-st.
Agents at
San Francisco, Messrs. D. L. ROSS & CO.
Collections made in California and Oregon.

TAPSCOTT'S LIVERPOOL AND LONDON LINE OF PACKETS.
Persons wishing to send for their friends should embrace the earliest opportunity in making arrangements to have them brought out in these unequaled lines of packets early in the coming Spring, before the great rush of emigration commences.
REMITTANCES.
Light drafts payable throughout Great Britain and Ireland for sale as usual. For further particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT & Co.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$130
Second Cabin Passage........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$110
Second Cabin Passage........60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 1.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 8.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 15.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'sday, Dec. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 29.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship PACIFIC, Capt. NICHOLSON, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, next, and the PRINCE ALBERT, Capt. WATERS, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Feb. 5.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, Dublin and Londonderry, without delay, for $30. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
EDINBURG, Capt. Cumming, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29, 12 noon.
GLASGOW, Capt. Thompson, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, 12 noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75: third class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, NEW-ORLEANS AND HAVANA.—The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, for the above ports, on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1859, or immediately after.
Passage money to Nassau........$45
Passage money to Havana........60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana........15
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC SCREW STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance, ⅜ per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 1, 1859, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, is now on her voyage from England to New-York, and will sail next month for Nassau, N. P., and Havana. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East, or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated, enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy, fare $2.
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P.M., for Newburg, Port Jervis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 6, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train, 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 11:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 5 P. M.; for Peekskill, 6:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:35 and 10:20 A. M., and 5:20 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 11 A. M.; 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

RAILROADS.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Syosset 3.30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) Hempstead 5; Jamaica 6.30 P.M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR—berths free, by ELM CITY, at 3 P. M., from Peck-slip. The 11 o'clock night line, by steamer TRAVELER, is discontinued until further notice.

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—Comprising 400 acres situate in the valley of the Highlands, Orange County, N. Y., within 50 miles of the City, and 8 of the Erie Railroad; upon a lake 10 miles long, unrivaled for beauty of scenery, good fishing, and salubrious atmosphere, rendering it a favorite resort of connoisseurs, sportsmen and invalids. The mansion is handsome and commodious, with every necessary out-building; is well adapted for a public house or private residence, and is furnished. The farm (two-thirds of which is arable, level and easy to cultivate) is well suited to grass, grain, stock or dairy purposes; has inexhaustible resources of manure, and is abundantly supplied with wood, water and fruit. Terms, $6,000 cash, balance to suit the purchaser. For particulars, refer to R. B. COLEMAN, St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, or S. CALDWELL, Greenwood Lake, near Chester, Orange County, N. Y., or J. H. CALDWELL, office of Wm. Anthon, No. 16 Exchange-place, New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE WITH large garden, 12 lots, filled with all kinds of fine fruit, &c.; the house has eight large airy rooms; gas in every room; a fine conservatory leading from the parlors; also, a large carriage-house and stable, with four good rooms over; fine pump of spring water and cistern in the garden. The whole will be rented for $450 per year to a responsible tenant. Apply to Mr. GEORGE GROVE, 21st-st., South Brooklyn, adjoining the premises. Cars pass the end of the street every five minutes. Commands a very fine view of the water.

FIRE-PROOF LOFT TO LET—WITH OR without steam power. The first loft of the building Nos. 82 and 84 Beekman-st., from the first of May next. Size of loft is about 50 by 100 feet, and well lighted. The building is completely fire-proof, having wrought-iron beams and brick arches for floors, and furnished with iron shutters throughout. It has a platform elevator by steam power, and may be warmed by steam, if desired. For terms, apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land lying at the foot of 28th-st., East river, being in front on 28th-st. 310 feet, by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead, and water-right attached thereto, (now occupied by a stone-dressing company,) will be leased for a term of years, from the first of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.
JACOB S. BAKER.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE farms in the State of New-Jersey, containing 22[illegible] acres, half a mile from Madison Depôt, Morris Co., N. J., and one hour's ride from New York, being a part of the estate, and adjoining the homestead, of the late Wm. Gibbons, deceased, with a fine barn 100 by 40 feet, farmhouse, brick dairy and a young apple orchard of 600 trees. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—HOUSE and lot No. 9 Washington-place, 25x100 feet, containing all the modern improvements, and built in the very best manner. Also, a very desirable farm of 6[illegible] acres, with good buildings and a variety of fruit, situated at East Neck, Huntington, Long Island. Also, a very desirable full-sized lot in West 14th-st. Apply to GROESBECK & HOYT, No. 58 Wall-st.

ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife want a suite of rooms, consisting of a parlor, two sleeping-rooms and kitchen; must be in a good location and in good repair, and convenient to the ferry or cars. Possession wanted immediately. Address, for two days, G., Box No. 3,411 New-York Post-Office, stating location, situation of rooms, rent, &c. References given and required.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A FAMILY of three ladies desire a moderate-sized, plainly-furnished house, somewhere between 10th and 30th sts., or near 4th-av. or Broadway; they would prefer to take such a house for three months, but will take it if required till the first, of May. Address S., Box No. 2,920 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, and lot, No. 102 5th-av., (west side,) between 15th and 16th sts., 36 feet front and rear with a brick stable in rear, entrance on 15th-st. For terms, &c., apply to S. C. HERRING upon the premises, or at the store of S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A FARM OF 200 ACRES of good land, with stock, farming utensils, &c., &c., for only $8,000; $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. The farm is five miles from Paterson, N. J., and 21 miles from New-York. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Second-place, Brooklyn; two houses, first-class, with gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout, and all modern conveniences; will be sold low, on easy terms. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to ABRM. BARTHOLF, No. 33 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—TEN HOUSES in Yonkers. Price from $3,000 to $16,000. One House in Sing Sing, and a few houses in the city. Western land also for sale or exchange. One small Farm in Lodi, N. J. Inquire of PETER H. FOSTER, No. [illegible] Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Theatre-alley, No. 113 Nassau-st. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., 17 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

A LARGE BRICK BUILDING—26 FEET BY 200 deep, with 2 lots adjoining if wanted, on 42d and 43d sts., between 5th and 6th avs., suitable for stabling or any manufacturing business, for sale or lease. Apply on the premises before 9 or after 2 o'clock, P. M.

EIGHTH-AVENUE STORE TO LET—From the 1st January, a large store on 8th av. near 19th st. The above being a splendid store calculated for any business. Inquire of D. A. SHOTWELL, No. 174 8th-av., near 19th-st.

HOUSE WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, WITH all the modern improvements; rent not to exceed $400 per annum; location between 4th and 20th sts., and 2d and 9th avs. Address D. L., Box No. 2,089 Post-Office.

TO LET—PART OF A LAW OFFICE IN THE *Times* Building, consisting of a private room fronting on Park-row, with or without half of an adjoining room. Inquire at room No. 9, of No. 41 Park-row.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THREE TWO-STORY houses and lots on Degraw-st., Brooklyn, near Hicks-st. Inquire of BENEDICT & COIT, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE CONVENIENT TWO-STORY brick house and lot, No. 32 Pike-st. For terms, or order to examine premises, apply to ROBERT HAYDOCK, No. 157 Broadway.

FOR LITERARY SOCIETIES.—TO LET.—Room No. 2 Clinton-place, for Thursday evenings. It is carpeted and furnished with settees. Apply to RICHD. WARREN, No. 9 Clinton-place.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th sts. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—A PART OF THAT BLOCK KNOWN AS the Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 2 Depeyster-st. Apply to S. C. HERRING & CO.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE up town. Apply to JOS. NEILSON, No. 40 Park-row, New-York.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply at the *Times* Office.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

HOUSE AGENCY WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, honest, reliable man, fully competent to take full charge of tenement or other property, make repairs, &c. Particular attention would be given to tenement houses. Best of reference and security given. Address C. WESCOTT, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15 REWARD.—LOST, LAST SUNDAY NIGHT, a FUR MINK MARTIN VICTORINE, on going through 4th-st. to Broadway or in Broadway between 4th and Prince sts. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same with WM. L. SOUNTAG, No. 599, up stairs.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY EVENING, 26th inst., between the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church and Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, a small MINK MUFF. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner by returning it to the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY, DEC. 24, either from a carriage or left in some fancy store in going from Fulton-st. to 21st-st., on Broadway, a lady's SABLE MUFF. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at No. 147 5th-av., corner of 21st-st.

PROVISIONS.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES,
TEAS, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,
At AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.
Families desirous of buying the best provisions at the lowest price, are invited to examine my stock, which comprises the most complete assortment of choice Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and other Groceries and Provisions to be found in any store in the City.
FLOUR.—1,000 BARRELS CHOICE BRANDS FROM $4 50 TO $6 A BARREL.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Finest Family Groceries, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....	$8,108,868 14
Average amount of Specie	1,783,082 12
Average amount of Circulation	209,676 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,866,972 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....	$1,023,196 00
Average amount of Specie	103,552 00
Average amount of Circulation	92,443 00
Average amount of Deposits	699,629 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, December 24, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Districts.......	$602,917 00
Average amount of Specie	64,586 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,164 00
Average amount of Deposits	399,696 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, December 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....		$5,862,942 73
Average amount of Specie		1,999,566 76
Notes of late Bank of America....	21,846 00	116,456 00
Average amount of Circulation....	94,610 00	
Average amount of Deposits		6,269,541 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. L. Jenkins, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858;

Average amount of Loans and Discounts...	$12,850,034 78
Average amount of Specie	2,640,932 39
Average amount of Circulation	1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits	8,400,865 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
Richard Stacpoole, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....	$1,094,726 84
Average amount of Specie	196,470 76
Average amount of Circulation	153,884 60
Average amount of Deposits	1,250,959 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Edward Haight, President of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWARD HAIGHT, President.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....	$4,211,503 91
Average amount of Specie	895,918 26
Average amount of Circulation	381,248 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,313,091 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December 1858.
Edward Robinson, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....	$1,589,807 28
Average amount of Specie	317,514 99
Average amount of Circulation	80,807 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,477,321 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....	$4,506,517 95
Average amount of Specie	1,461,009 90
Average amount Circulation	174,502 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,642,877 85

City and County of New-York, ss—I, Robt. H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....	$3,696,975 25
Average amount of Specie	1,251,964 65
Average amount of Circulation	239,503 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,259,015 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. W. Duer, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....	$2,487,315 76
Average amount of Specie	464,851 31
Average amount of Circulation	220,665 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,135,063 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
Mathias Banta, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......	$375,495 20
Average amount of Specie	32,591 53
Average amouet of Circulation	101,369 00
Average amount of Deposits	330,814 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. Eldredge, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
E. Stephenson, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....	$1,556,517 57
Average amount of Specie	240,954 62
Average amount of Circulation	175,057 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,101,949 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
Benjamin J. Pentz, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....	$565,114 49
Average amount of Specie	66,394 43
Average amount of Circulation	107,445 00
Average amount of Deposits	331,525 75

City and County of New York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
Calvin Smith, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.......	$1,936,700
Average amount of Specie	634,332
Average amount of Circulation	267,495
Average amount of Deposits	2,149,465

City and County of New York, ss.—I, G. G. Williams, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
J. O. Harger, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858.

Averave amount of Loans and Discounts......	$714,444 20
Average amount of Specie	91,750 45
Average amount of Circulation	146,846 00
Average amount of Deposits	560,287 89

City and County of New York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1858.
A. M. Eagleson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....	$1,828,309 58
Average amount of Specie	684,025 61
Average amount of Circulation	
Average amount of Deposits	1,953,252 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. Cartwright, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. CARTWRIGHT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts...	$3,644,712 82
Average amount of Specie	542,165 98
Average amount of Circulation	158,183 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,084,835 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. Hooker, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts...	$1,548,233 00
Average amount of Specie	289,346 00
Average amount of Circulation	126,023 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,712,051 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
Andrew Kohler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......	$251,098 50
Average amount of Specie	32,519 77
Average amount of Circulation	86,521 00
Average amount of Deposits	139,772 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. S. Carman, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
Wm. H. Riblet, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....	$1,719,222 31
Average amount of Specie	335,550 59
Average amount of Circulation	134,463 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,542,033 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....	$658,281 67
Average amount of Specie	97,056 60
Average amount of Circulation	122,501 00
Average amount of Deposits	547,430 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
James Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......	$376,855 34
Average amount of Specie	54,904 61
Average amount of Circulation	45,059 00
Average amount of Deposits	247,805 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Samuel B. White, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,381,679 88
Average amount of Specie	223,001 55
Average amount of Circlation	85,605 00
Average amount of Deposits	911,092 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ...	$2,484,813 00
Average amount of Specie	341,213 00
Average amount of Circulation	200,753 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,673,001 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Buell, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.......	$820,866 54
Average amount of Specie	215,674 91
Average amount of Circulation	107,115 00
Average amount of Deposits	799,461 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Daniel V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....	$2,190,154 08
Average amount of Specie	349,742 54
Average amount of Circulation	243,976 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,926,750 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....	$4,887,977 36
Average amount of Specie	654,362 01
Average amount of Circulation	286,885 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,598,073 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......	$908,310 65
Average amount of Specie	105,142 71
Average amount of Circulation	117,608 00
Average amount of Deposits	695,092 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....	$1,663,738 37
Average amount of Specie	281,156 57
Average amount of Circulation	167,280 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,221,214 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....	$4,240,229 95
Average amount of Specie	956,507 89
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank	303,498 54
Average amount of Deposits	4,070,876 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......	$305,192 93
Average amount of Specie	97,538 37
Average amount of Circulation	66,252 00
Average amount of Deposits	210,722 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jas. H. Fonda, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
Z. Platt, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....	$831,681 01
Average amount of Specie	170,559 01
Average amount of Circulation	120,852 00
Average amount of Deposits	784,457 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Youle, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
F. R. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....	$2,577,491 23
Average amount of Specie	379,346 19
Average amount of Circulation	39,200 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,192,022 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
C. B. Wheeler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....	$6,088,484 38
*Average amount of Specie	1,752,441 89
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	179,296 16
Average amount of Deposits	6,164,802 31

*Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jacob D. Vermilye, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....	$1,967,728 72
Average amount of Specie	260,057 06
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	137,583 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,221,718 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Charter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts...	$7,228,141 68
Average amount of Specie	1,004,228 88
Average amount of Circulation	243,895 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,539,790 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George I. Seney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....	$1,739,431 89
Average amount of Specie	210,352 64
Average amount of Circulation	120,171 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,145,206 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. Harris, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
J. Van Namee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, December 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....	$2,060,477 78
Average amount of Specie	294,654 62
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	131,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,021,576 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick D. Tappen, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts...	$376,131 22
Average amount of Specie	39,996 06
Average amount of Circulation	87,329 00
Average amount of Deposits	285,052 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Masterton, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
J. H. Wyckoff, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......	$424,423 64
Average amount of Specie	77,082 71
Average amount of Circulation	125,864 00
Average amount of Deposits	243,571 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 27th day of December, 1858.
E. S. McPherson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts...	$295,619 26
Average amount of Specie	34,757 91
Average amount of Circulation	112,650 00
Average amount of Deposits	300,231 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....	$333,682 64
Average amount of Specie	78,335 54
Average amount of Circulation	51,966 00
Average amount of Deposits	284,603 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hays, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts...	$1,807,445 23
Average amount of Specie	326,352 43
Average amount of Circulation	111,900 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,477,765 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Parker Handy, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
J. O. Harger, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, December 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......	$560,988 65
Average amount of Specie	73,624 72
Average amount of Circulation	97,601 80
Average amount of Deposits	398,194 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 27th day of December, 1858.
John M. Devoy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....	$1,037,670 78
Average amount of Specie	179,574 51
Average amount of Circulation	123,751 00
Average amount of Deposits	886,319 98

City and County of New-York ss.—I, J. Campbell, Jr., President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....	$4,258,564 44
Average amount of Specie	969,726 84
Average amount of Circulation	181,296 20
Average amount of Deposits	3,790,243 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
Cornelius R. Disosway, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....	$698,663 90
Average amount of Specie	79,802 83
Average amount of Circulation	114,910 00
Average amount of Deposits	529,092 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Godfrey W. Leake, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
P. S. Palmer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts...	$3,446,609 35
Average amount of Specie	588,866 63
Average amount of Circulation	105,459 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,798,308 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
Thos. S. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts...	$1,192,022 95
Average amount of Specie	218,085 79
Average amount of Circulation	95,939 00
Average amount of Deposits	937,752 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Archibald Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts...	$1,264,727 17
Average amount of Specie	205,771 15
Average amount of Circulation	177,177 00
Average amount of Deposits	858,892 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....	$4,218,880 00
Average amount of Specie	1,187,333 00
Average amount of Circulation	96,188 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,360,020 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$1,238,156 77	
Average amount of Specie	188,037 (5
Average amount of Circulation	261,289 00
Average amount of Deposits	754,495 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
E. B. Fellowes, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....	$2,270,777 06
Average amount of Specie	543,898 34
Average amount of Circulation	179,783 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,391,144 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.—BANKERS wishing a Commissioner of Deeds to call for the above statements, will address a note to J. O. HARGER, *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
Dec. 16, 1858.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to Livingston, Wells & Co.,
issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER
WANTED, AT LOW RATES,
By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

CANANDAIGUA AND ELMIRA RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given to the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Canandaigua and Elmira (formerly Canandaigua and Corning) Railroad Company—issue of 1850—that this road was sold under the foreclosure of the first mortgage in July last, for $260,000, and purchased by the undersigned for account of certain of the bondholders; that all bondholders who desire to share in the purchase can do so by expressing their assent and surrendering their bonds to me, at No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, by or before Dec. 31, 1858; and that all bondholders not so assenting by that date, will be excluded from any interest in the purchase, and left to take the dividend on their bonds arising from said sale, which will be about 65 per cent. on the principal thereof.
ROBERT B. POTTER, No. 61 Wall st., New-York.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon of Saturday, Jan. 22 next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of twenty-nine (29, or any portion thereof) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the sinking fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By Edward L. Baker, Finance Committee.
Boston, Dec. 18, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 46 Exchange-place.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.—Proposals will be received, until the 10th day of January next, to sell to this Company Bonds of the Company now outstanding. Proposals to be sent to this office directed to the Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company Bonds." The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board. THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President,
Jno. Waite, Secretary. J. N. Luckey, Actuary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 31st of December will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres. Isaac C. Smith, Secretary.
CHAS MILES. }

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Cleveland, Dec. 15, 1858.—The Bonds of Franklin County, Ohio, issued to this Company, and falling due on the 1st of January next, amounting to fifty thousand dollars, will be paid, with the remaining interest, warrant attached, at the Ocean Bank, New-York, on and after the 31st instant. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET—New-York, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at the Office No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 10, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th of January.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—New York, Dec. 20, 1858.—The books of this Company will close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Parties holding policies are requested to furnish an account of all risks attaching thereon up to that date. Also, claims for return of premiums, to avoid any discrepancy in the accounts. DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.—The Stockholders of this Company are requested to call on the Receiver, and present their certificates, that the same may be compared with the Stock Ledger, and their correctness verified. DAVID COLDEN MURRAY, No. 62 South-st., Receiver of the Accessory Transit Company.

ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAUGA.—The creditors of this Company are requested to present their claims to the undersigned Receiver. DAVID COLDEN MURRAY, Receiver.
No. 62 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY—Dec. 22, 1858. The annual election of thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 10 next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer-book will be closed from the 23d inst. until after the election. By order.
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, }
(Eastern Division,) New-York, Dec 1858. }

THE HOLDERS OF UNPAID COUPONS and bonds of this Company are requested to hand in a written statement of their several claims at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York.
JOS. W. ALSOP, President.

OFFICE JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY—Chicago, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Coupons of the 8 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid on presentation at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.
GEO. BARNETT, President.

Office of Receiver of Taxes, }
No. 31 Chambers-st. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT INTEREST at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, 1859, dating from Oct. 15, 1858.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7 WALL ST.—New-York, Dec. 27, 1858.—ELECTION—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, 11th January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock, P. M. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Rosehill Savings Bank, }
14th-st., corner of 8th-av. }

ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 13th January next will draw interest from the 1st January. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. Brinkerhoff, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.—NOTICE—An election for Directors of this Company will be held on Jan. 3, proximo, at the office of the Company. Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE COUPONS of the Jersey City Water Bonds, due on the 1st of January, 1859, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City.
CHAS. FINK, Pres Board Jersey City Water Com'rs.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

WANTED—A LOAN OF FROM $10,000 TO $12,000, to be used in building upon a valuable leasehold property in Murray-st.; lease 19 years, with two renewals, or the property would be sold or exchanged. Address A. W. DAVISSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

$50.000 TO LOAN, ON IMPROVED property in this City, in sums not under $8,000. Apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine sts., New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY liquors is at the Old Fifteenth-street Rectifying Distillery, for you can get the best qualities of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Malt, Whisky, Wine or Cordial there cheaper and better than elsewhere. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor No. 175 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

OLD DOMESTIC CURRANT WINE FOR New-Year's tables, in bottles. For sale by
J. B. ARTHUR, No. 148 Fulton Market.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.

The usual semi annual interest dividend of 3½ ₩ cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after Jan. 3. Transfer Books will be closed from on and after Dec. 27 until Jan. 3. DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK—CORNER SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, BROOKLYN, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 17.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January next will draw interest from the 1st.

The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
George Ricard, } Vice-Presidents.
Nathaniel Briggs, }
Samuel W; Truslow, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Chicago, Dec. 18, 1858.—Coupons for interest maturing Jan. 1, 1859, on first mortgage bonds of Central Military Tract Railroad Company, Chicago and Aurora Railroad Company, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, will be paid at maturity by the Bank of Commerce, New-York.

By a provision in the mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, the holders of the bonds issued by the Central Military Tract and Chicago and Aurora Companies may deliver them up to this Company, and receive in exchange therefor the eight per cent. sinking fund bonds issued under said mortgage. Exchanges of bonds may be effected with Edward L. Baker, one of the Trustees, in Boston, Mass.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer,
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co.

Office Manhattan Oil Company, }
No. 16 Broadway, }
New-York, December 17, 1858. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. out of the profits of this Company, payable on and after the 1st of January next, on the Consolidated Stock, (of $300,000,) at the office of the Company.

The transfer books will be closed on the 22d inst., except for the purpose of exchange of any outstanding old certificates for new certificates, under the new basis of Capital.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

Nov. 26, 1858.

WE HAVE THE GREATEST SATISFACTION in announcing that on Tuesday, the 30th inst., and for fourteen days thereafter, we shall be prepared to pay our last two installments, due respectively on 31st December, 1859, and 3d June, 1860.
J. & A. DENNISTOUN, Glasgow.
DENNISTOUN CROSS & CO., London.
A. DENNISTOUN & CO., Liverpool.

Referring to the above announcement, we beg to state that we continue our business of buying and selling Sterling Exchange, and granting Commercial and Travelers' credits. DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
No. 33 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—LICKING CO. AND NEWARK, OHIO BONDS.—The interest coupons on the bonds issued by the Commissioners of Licking Co., Ohio, to the Central Railroad Company. Also, the Bonds issued by the Corporation of Newark, Ohio, to the Central Ohio Railroad Company and the Newark Plank Road Company; and also on the Bonds issued by the Trustees of Newark Township to the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company, due on the 1st January, 1859, will be paid on and after the 31st inst., at the office of STANTON, SHELDON & CO., No. 81 Front-st.
New-York, Dec. 25, 1858.

DIVIDEND—THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to the day of payment. By order of the Board,
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—A SEMI-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending with the 31st inst., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3 next.

The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

Broadway Bank, New-York, Dec. 18, 1858.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI ANNUAL dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.—A dividend of three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place.—New-York, Dec. 13, '58—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. payable on and after 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 3d January, inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—COUPONS for interest on Bonds of Yuba County and City of Marysville, Cal. due Jan. 1, 1859, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange Bank, New-York.
DECKER, BRUMAGEM & CO.,
Marysville, Cal.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS AND COUPONS.—The interest Coupons and Bonds of the State of Michigan, maturing on the 1st of January next, will be paid on presentation at the Artisans' Bank.
SILAS M. HOLMES,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1858.

METROPOLITAN BANK—NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER—ST. PAUL, Dec. 10, 1858. MINNESOTA STATE BONDS.—The interest falling due Jan. 1, 1859, on Minnesota Bonds, will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD First and only Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies, Loan of 1852, due 1877, Coupons payable June and December in New-York, for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 3.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1858.—A semi annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on or after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. to Jan. 4, inclusive. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858.—FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months ending 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1859.
By order. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1859, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Public notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of New-York for a special act for the incorporation of a Savings Institution, with the usual powers and privileges appertaining to such institutions; said Institution to be known by the name and style of The Twenty-five Cent Savings Bank; the same to be located in the City of New-York.
JOHN BROWN,
JOSHUA B. ARTHUR,
EDWARD DALY,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1858. Committee.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between W. J. STEVENSON and J. B. SCHOONMAKER under the firm known as W. J. STEVENSON & CO., have dissolved by mutual consent.
WM. J. STEVENSON,
J. B. SCHOONMAKER,
No. 947 Broadway and No. 177 5th-av.
The business will be continued by
New-York, Dec. 20, 1858. J. B. SCHOONMAKER.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS WILL meet on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M., in room No. 8 City Hall, to take into consideration a petition presented by the carmen in relation to license.
JOHN A. BOOLE, } Committee
THOMAS H. ADAMS, } on
JOHN LYNES. } Streets.

THE CANAL BARGE RESCUE IS NOW lying ashore at Hell Gate. The owners are requested to call, within three days, on W. H. DOOLITTLE, at A. Howes' Hell Gate Ferry Hotel.
Astoria, Dec. 27, 1858.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$15.000 TO $20,000.—A SPECIAL OR GENeral partner wanted, in a flourishing concern, established for some years and unscathed by the late crisis, with a steadily increasing and perfectly safe importing business. Address Box No. 3,529 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—A PARTNER WHO CAN COMMAND from $1,000 to $2,000, and who is willing to embark in a lucrative business, to be established in the city of Brooklyn in the Spring. N B.—Has had long experience in the business to be established there. Address No. 49 Nassau-st., basement.

PEWS FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE MOST DEsirable in the New Brick Church, corner of Fifth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st. the Rev. Dr. G. Spring Pastor. Prices, $1,500 and $1,300. Address Box No. 655 P. O.

MEDICAL.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken down constitutions resulting from over excess and indulgence, is, "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "TRIESEMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

A WINTER WARNING TO SUFFERERS FROM COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, PLEURISY, INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS AND CONSUMPTION!

USE ROSSWOG'S FLORAL EXTRACT for the cure and relief of all pulmonary disorders. It is the greatest discovery of the age, and is now first made known systematically to the public through the columns of this and other leading journals. It was discovered upon the Alpine pasturages of Switzerland, from being the herb eaten by the sheep grazing there. They suffer from diseases of the lungs, and their instinct pointed out the remedy now offered to suffering man. Prepared as a tea tincture or balm. Sold, in cases at $10, or in half cases at $5, by Dr. PAWL, graduate of Medicine from all the leading colleges of Europe, at No. 126 Wooster-st., New-York, where he can be consulted from 11 to 2 o'clock gratis. Sent to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of the price, in a registered letter addressed to L. A. GAMBS, Box No. 4,142 Post-office, New-York.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

At this season of the year every one would feel a benefit from this purifying medicine. Its tonic property strengthens the digestion and improves the appetite; its alterative tendency carries off the accumulation of morbid matter, and its antiseptic influence neutralizes the virtue by which disease is fostered.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

RICORD'S VELPEAU'S CIVIALE'S, ASTON'S, Curling's, and the venereal hospital practice of Paris and London. As some persons afflicted with seminal debility, and diseases of the Genito-urinary organs, may not be aware of the fact, Dr. LARMONT takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City whose connection with the European Hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases. All who have been unsuccessfully and barbarously treated with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterization, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, &c., will be presented with proofs by Dr. LARMONT that he will permanently cure them in the shortest possible time. Patients have private and separate rooms. Those living at a distance can be cured at Home, through the Express and Mail, as well and privately as at the Office, as the Medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness. Office No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y. Hours 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. Watson receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. Watson's Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the Venereal Disease in all its different forms; but treats also in full of Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. Watson's Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the Author, as above; also by CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all lingering elsewhere, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you may shortly experience that "Richard is himself again." Sure cure. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend and other wonderful remedies, price $1; cure guaranteed. Female diseases successfully treated; his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted, call immediately before applying elsewhere; no charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

HONEY BALM—COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL kindred diseases of the throat and lungs can easily be cured by the timely use of KEENEY'S HONEY BALM. Try it—only 25 cents per bottle. Prepared and sold by B. M. KEENEY & CO., No. 17 Court-st., cor. Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, New-York. For sale by all respectable druggists.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 52 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE. THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK. ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is the genuine Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF QUEENS—JOHN SPADER, Plaintiff, against BENJAMIN A. AYMAR, DANIEL P. KISSAM and FANNY AMANDA KISSAM, his wife, and BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, Defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendant, BENJAMIN A. AYMAR: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at Jamaica, in said County, and State of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 60 Wall-st., in the City of New-York and State aforesaid, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October, 1858.
LEWIS & REEVE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.
d7-law10wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN, WATTS SHERMAN, WILLIAM B. DUNCAN and CHARLES H. DABNEY against HENRY STEEGMANN and EDWARD STEEGMANN.—(Summons for a money demand on contract.)—To EDWARD STEEGMANN—Sir: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. 9 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and ninety-eight dollars and three cents, with interest from Sept. 12, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 22, 1858. VAN BUREN & BURNHAM,
n23-law6wT* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FREEMAN HUNT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of GEORGE W. and JOHN A. WOOD, No. 142 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 13, 1858.
ELIZABETH T. HUNT, } Administrators.
WILLIAM PARMENTER, }
s14-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL W. RICH, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, No. 7 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 13, 1858. EMELINE A. RICH, } Administrators.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, }
d14-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. BURROUGHS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 238 Livingston-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 18, 1858.
CLARA S. BURROUGHS, Administratrix.
d21-law6m-Tu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILILAM C. McKEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 57 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of May next. Dated, New-York, the 1st day of November, 1858.
GEORGE C. GRUNDY, Administrator.
n2-law6wTu*

NOTICE.—NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—EMILY RUNDELL against DARIUS RUNDELL.—Before Justice Vail, February Term, Albany Judgment for divorce granted to EMILY BURDELL, plaintiff.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and all such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties, infringing, responsible.

Licenses, to use the patent, may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, or reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

THE STARTING-POINT OF STEVENS' PACIFIC RAILROAD—RESOURCES OF THE REGION ABOUT SUPERIOR—ITS HEREAFTER—THE SACK OF SUPERIOR CITY—A SCENE OF ACTIVITY—CLAIM-JUMPING AND LAND-STEALING—CONSEQUENCES OF SECRETARY THOMPSON'S CHANGES IN THE LAND LAW—THE CHARGES OF THE LATE OFFICERS AT HUDSON AND SUPERIOR AGAINST EACH OTHER—LAND-OFFICE CORRUPTION—SUPERIOR CITY CASE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SUPERIOR CITY, Wis., Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1858.

Up in this corner of the Northwest, the most westerly point from which you can have navigation to Liverpool direct, we think that our Atlantic brethren are looking a little too exclusively to the Southwest, and are too much occupied with the Nicaragua and Panama routes, and southern fillibustering, to the unmerited neglect of this region. Here we have the healthiest climate on the face of the earth—the point of all others to start the Pacific Railroad from—the region of all others to furnish the iron for it manufactured,—the delivery dépôt for it if imported,—rich in minerals, rich in lumber, rich in our fisheries, and, as demonstrated by the experience of the last Summer, *exceedingly rich in our agricultural capacities*. And yet the sunny South and General WALKER have managed to absorb your attention so entirely that even our Northern people seem to have overlooked the fact that Stevens' route, with a starting-point at the mouth of the St. Louis River, is the most feasible and the most desirable land transit to the Pacific. Our friends at St. Paul are inclined to think they are somewhat central to the universe—but as we are at least a couple of hundred miles nearer to New-York, we consider Superior the very commercial and geographical *focus*. We are as near to you, *via* the Lakes and Buffalo, as your neighbor Chicago; and we shall send vegetables next year to the New-York market. If we do not beat all the world in *potatoes*, then you may say that your correspondent is no "exile of Erin."

As a point, then, on the world's surface—ere long to be an important one—at the present moment the most important undeveloped point perhaps on the Continent—I shall occasionally remind the world, through the TIMES, of our existence, and claim a recognition of our hereafter as an object of as much interest as the possibility of a State among the half civilized people of Mexico and Central America. We have half-breeds and Indians among us as well as they, and you are aware, too, that we have claim-jumpers and land-stealers quite as ravenous as the most rapacious fillibusters.

Language indeed would fail me, if I had the time, to tell one half the story of villainy and perfidy underlaying the recent barbarous descent upon Superior City. The sack and pillage of a town by ruffianly soldiery perhaps best illustrate the actual condition of affairs. The insurgent tenants, who have entered under leases and deeds from the original settlers and occupants, whose rights had been vested under the judgment of the late Secretary of the Interior, M'CLELLAND, with legal relation to the first selection and settlement—the insurgents, having overrun the site to Tenth-street, appropriating entire blocks each, are now fighting with one another with the ferocity of wolves quarrelling over a carcass. The sight is indeed one of great activity, everywhere burning brush-heaps, fierce fence-builders inclosing lots, teams drawing lumber, trees crashing, and the clamors of the mob. It is deplorable to witness so low a state of morals as that exhibited by the men who are engaged in this foray,—men who would long ago have been turned out of house and home had it not been for the pioneers whom they are now trying to defraud. Mr. JACOB THOMPSON's new law has stimulated them to disregard their covenants, and to claim ownership in a tract selected, settled, and saved from illegal preemption, at the expense of other people.

All these proceedings, as I have the best reason for believing, are encouraged, if they were not set on foot, by the Register, SHAW. He defiantly announces his intentions with regard to the original settlers and occupants, and declares that they shall receive no further courtesies or favors from him. His state of mind is not very fortunate for a judicial investigation. His plan is to entertain the application of the *extempore* town organization set up by the insurgents against the County Judge, and to permit them to prove up the site minus the claims of JOHN GRANT, CHARLES KINGSBURY, (initiated the 12th of July last on a town site selected four years ago!) and perhaps of VINCENT RAY, on Sioux scrip—and to enter the truncated members as Superior City. Upon the entry, the insurgents, by their *trustees*(!) are immediately to set about the partition of lots. How they will do this is evident from the fact that one of them, the ring-leader PEASE, is gnawed with anxiety to gorge himself with forty acres. WEBSTER another trustee, more modest, is sweating profusely, with the thermometer at zero, over his efforts to fence in forty lots; and the third trustee, KIMBALL, is no whit behind his brethren in his greed for land. This KIMBALL, by the way, was one of the original proprietors of the site, and has assigned his interest, which he is now seeking to recover by this swindle upon his associates. The Register overlooks the scene, its Napoleon, with his untold contingencies through and beneath the whole Territory, from GRANT's hundred baronial acres to the smallest fractional lot, measured by feet, of the most modest and humble squatter.

If Mr. Secretary THOMPSON could be so far spiritualized or magnetized as to look in on us here without abandoning his seat in the Interior Department, I imagine that he would be well content for the future to abide by the adjudications of his predecessor, and eschew the innovations of the green young men of his Department on the established law. The land law involves so many and such important interests that the Secretary should change it radically, without the authority of an act of Congress. Rights have vested, and State legislation has been framed, for the last fifteen years, on the interpretation of the preemption acts of 1838 and 1841, which was established cotemporaneously with their passage, and has prevailed down to the 26th of June last, or thereabouts, when it was cut up, root and branch, by Mr. THOMPSON, in the case of Superior City—and if he could visit us in the spirit, he would be mortified and chagrined at the effects of his ill-advised and unauthorized changes in the laws to which I have referred.

I furnished a few items in my letter of the 25th, which I thought important for the investigation of a Congressional Committee. If the charges of the land officers at Hudson and Superior, against each other, are on file in the Department, as they ought to be, Congress can find out what sort of men President BUCHANAN has appointed to office, or retained in office. Or if they would summon Dr. F. RUSH SPENCER, or JOHN O. HENNING, or E. B. DEAN, Jr, or Mr. DANIEL SHAW before them, they would learn of irregularities and illegalities, that ought to cost others besides DEAN their official heads, if they are to be relied upon in their mutual compliments and calculations. I have conversed with three of the four, and know that they agree cordially in abusing each other, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office into the bargain. Now if he will retain such men in office, the best they can do is to speak well of him.

But the peccadilloes of these officials in land warrants and specie, and juggling preemption entries, and cribbing stationery, and all that, (see the documents on file), are nothing when compared with the iniquities that are now being exacted hereabouts, and which may be traced directly to the unfortunate blunder of the Secretary in overruling MCCLELLAND and CUSHING, and the law, in his disposition of the case of our unfortunate city. Mr. THOMPSON is responsible for the whole, for permitting himself to put his name to a document, prepared by a raw and inexperienced clerk under the dictation, probably, of some *habitué* of the General Land Office, who had been there too long to be remarkably honest. As far as I can learn, at this distance, the corruptions of that office are sufficient to contaminate Mrs. Grundy's "best of men."

The 10th of next month is fixed for the hearing at the local offices of the case to be made by the town-site claimants. Two parties contestant are in the field—the County Judge and the bogus trustees of the village organization extemporized by the land-stealers. As the decision of this case will be one of very great interest to the town-site occupants of all the new States and Territories, I shall keep you duly apprised by an abridged abstract of what is going on in regard to it.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

RAPE AND CHARGE OF INCEST IN WILLIAMSBURG—A week ago on Saturday, WILLIAM BURTIS, a ship-builder, residing in Williamsburg, preferred a complaint against LEONARD A. CARRIGAN, alleging that on the 18th of last June, CARRIGAN forcibly assaulted and outraged the person of EMMA, the daughter of the complainant. On the same day CARRIGAN made a charge against BURTIS of incest—of criminal connection with his own daughter. Both cases came up for hearing at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, before Justice FOX. Mr. GALLAGHER, who appeared for CARRIGAN, consumed about an hour in endeavoring to procure an adjournment of the case, and just as it was about to be granted, concluded to go on with the trial. Mr. BRIGGS, the counsel for Mr. BURTIS, first called EMMA A. BURTIS, the complainant, to the stand. She swore that, last June, the 18th, while washing in the back-yard of her father's house, her attention was drawn by her younger sister to the defendant, CARRIGAN, who was beckoning to her from the second story window of his house. On her turning he called to her saying that his wife wanted her. She went round to CARRIGAN's house, and up to his room, and as she entered, he asked her to come in and bake biscuit for him. When she refused to do so he seized her, and dragging her into the room, there violated her person. The cross-examination failed to elicit anything which invalidated this statement, and CARRIGAN's counsel moved for his dismissal simply on the ground of the insufficiency of the affidavit. Mr. BRIGGS said he would make no reply to such a plea as that, and asked that the charge of incest against his client might be taken up. Mr. GALLAGHER plead insufficient time for preparation and again asked for a postponement. Justice FOX said that if he should postpone the case and then conclude to commit CARRIGAN, it would make it necessary to take out a *habeas corpus* for him to enable him to appear and prosecute the case. This he would not have the time to do, and therefore decided that the charge must now be investigated. Mr. GALLAGHER entered a protest, and on his client being called to the stand refused to examine him. Very soon after, he left Court in high dudgeon. CARRIGAN stated that he himself witnessed the perpetration of the act charged, in BURTIS' front bed-room on the 6th of last July. In his cross-examination he was caught in one or two contradictions. EMMA was again called to the stand, and swore that during last July her mother and father were both at home, and that they left there but once, when they went together to Green Point. Mr. HILL, of Green Point, testified to the good character of EMMA, who had lived in his family as a servant girl for some time, and to that of her father, with whom he had been acquainted for years. Justice FOX committed CARRIGAN to prison to await trial, and dismissed the charge against BURTIS.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening. The Law Committee to whom was referred the matter relative to the claim of J. C. COLOHAN to represent the Fourteenth Ward, reported that he had not resided in the city for "three years immediately preceding his election" as required by the charter, and therefore was not eligible. The report was adopted and the City Clerk was directed to call a Special Election, to be held on the 11th of January next, to fill the vacancy. A petition was received asking that Flatbush-avenue be regraded in a neat, thorough and improved manner for a carriage road. The paper was referred to the Grading and Paving Committee. The election of ISRAEL D. NELSON as Chief Engineer of the Western District Fire Department, was confirmed, as also was the election of Mr. MEEKER as a Fire Commissioner in the Eastern District. A petition, numerously signed, asking the appointment of a Committee, "to urge upon the Legislature the expediency of abolishing the offices of the Justices of the Peace, and creating in their place District Judges and Courts," was referred to the Law Committee. By resolution of Alderman WHITNEY the judgment of JOHN G. YATES *vs.* the city, for which the portraits of the Ex-Mayors were to have been sold to-day, was ordered paid.

LIBERAL CONTRIBUTION.—The Sabbath School connected with the Sands-street M. E. Church, contributed $1,349 50 to the missionary fund on Christmas-eve. The "infant class" contributed $100 of this sum. There are in all about 600 children in the school. On the same evening Mrs. M. F. ODELL, one of the teachers, was presented with a copy of OLTHAUSEN's Commentary upon the New Testament, in six volumes, by her class. The teachers of the school presented Mr. JOHN G. FAY with a copy of COLTON's Map of the World.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—During the week ending Saturday last there were only 88 deaths reported in a population of 250,000 souls. Of these, 53 were children and 15 were over 50 years old; 45 of the whole were females. Of the deaths, there were 8 by fevers of all kinds, 10 by convulsions (infants,) 8 stillborn, 2 of old age—100 years old at least,—and not a death by consumption! Sixty of those who died were natives.

FAIR OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH.—We are requested to direct attention to the Fair to be held by the ladies of the First Congregational Methodist Church on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. The ladies have undertaken to furnish the new Church now being built on State-street, near Hoyt, and the Fair is held for this disinterested purpose.

A VALUABLE PEAR.—At the Christmas exercises in the Pacific-street M. E. Church, the Pastor, the Rev. Mr. MILBURNE, was presented with a monster pear, which, for a time, excited some curiosity. It was finally opened, and in the centre was found a check on a specie paying bank for $615, payable to the order of the Pastor.

PRESENTATION.—The newly-elected officers of the Lexington Lodge, F. A. M., No. 310, were duly installed last evening. These exercises concluded, a valuable gold watch was presented to Mr. EDWARD C. AITKEN, a charter member of the Lodge, and who has just been reëlected Treasurer.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—A man named MARTIN CARMAN was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday by a constable from Queens County on a charge or having robbed a store at Hempstead a few weeks ago of property valued at $300. He will be taken back for trial to-day.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Friday night last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a man named WM. H. MCKINNEY was attacked by three Irishmen on Duffield-street near Myrtle-avenue, knocked down and robbed of $265. The thieves escaped.

RUN AWAY.—The Inspector of the Third Precinct Police has preferred a complaint of cowardice against a Policeman named WILKIN, in his District, for running away from a party of intoxicated Dutchmen.

FLATBUSH-AVENUE.—It is proposed to Macadamize that portion of Flatbush-avenue where the pavement will have to be removed to lower the grade. With this change the avenue will make a capital place for riding.

Paraguay.

We have advices from Paraguay to Nov. 22.

The *Semanario* has an article on the collision with the United States, announcing that "the Republic is ready for war if war is to come." It says:

"We are resolved to maintain our rights with all the tenacity their justice authorizes. We shall stand firmly together without being appalled by consequences, keeping ever in sight our outraged national dignity. We do not hesitate to say that this war, when it once shall have begun, will undoubtedly affect the security of our neighboring States, and that to preserve their integrity and tranquility they must not admit into their political schemes a sentiment of entire indifference to the attack made upon the Republic of Paraguay."

That the Government of LOPEZ is extremely anxious to recover the lost relations of friendship with neighboring States is otherwise demonstrated. It is officially announced that it is not the intention of the Government to discontinue its steam lines to Buenos Ayres, as had been previously stated. Much feeling is also said to exist in favor of obtaining a resident Brazilian Minister at Asunçion, as a guarantee of future friendly relations with the Empire.

The surveys of a railroad to Villa Rica have been commenced.

The Paraguayan Chambers were about to meet.

French Emigrants from Liberia.

The Colonization Office at Baltimore has letters from Monrovia corroborating the statement that another attempt is making by the French to secure a load of emigrants. The correspondent writes:

"Another French slaver lies at anchor at Manna Rock, engaged in buying slaves. She was visited, on the 12th inst., by Attorney-General PAYNE, in H. B. M.'s steamship *Electo*. Mr. PAYNE and the British commander were forbidden to board the vessel; the latter, however, armed his boats and boarded, in order, as he stated, to ascertain the nationality of the vessel. The Frenchman, on being interrogated, acknowledged that he was engaged in purchasing emigrants; that he had landed a portion of his cargo, and received seven negroes. They are kept under hatches, with gratings on, an armed sentinel being always on the watch. One of the slaves was recognized as a boy who had lived with the late CYRUS WILLIS. He had been seized and sold in our neighborhood, to 'Old Sandfish,' by whom he was sold to the *Regina Cœli*; after the massacre on board, he swam to the shore, and was seized and kept confined by King COLER, at Manna, until he was purchased by his present French owner. The Frenchman gave him up on the payment of 150 francs, which he stated as the cost, and gave a certificate of his having purchased him as a slave. The man speaks English fluently. The Frenchman denied our jurisdiction, but stated he had orders not to encroach on Liberian territory. An armed boat was left at the Gallinas to prevent the future shipment of slaves. The French Commodore is expected shortly, and the Englishman here is sending for an additional force, preparatory to a row with somebody. We are, in the meantime, disposed to fight the slavery people, from Cape Mount to Gallinas. If we do not, it will be for the want of money to equip an expedition.

PERSONAL.

The statue of Handel is now ready for casting. The sculptor is named Heidel, and his work is intended for Halle. The figure is attired in the costume of the period in which Handel lived; the left hand rests on the side; the right, in which is placed a roll of music, rests on a small desk before him, on which lies the score of the "Messiah." The figure has much firmness and character; the head is raised, and the attitude is such as if he were about to give the signal for the commencement of the oratorio. The likeness has been obtained from the statue by Roubiliac in Westminster Abbey, for which Handel sat to the sculptor. The statue will be cast at Berlin, and forwarded to its destination next Summer.

On the 4th Dec. the inhabitants of Coventry entertained Mr. Charles Dickens at a public dinner, held at the Castle Hotel, in that city, at which they presented him with a valuable gold watch, of their own manufacture, bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Charles Dickens, Esq., by his friends at Coventry, in testimony of his kindness to them, and his eminent services to the interests of humanity." In December last year Mr. Dickens favored the Mechanics' Institute with a gratuitous reading of his "Christmas Carol," and it was in acknowledgment of this service that the above presentation was made.

The Mobile *Register*, in denying the report that Mr. Forsyth, United States Minister to Mexico, had resigned his post, says: "He is now at Washington, and is not only Mexican Ambassador, but is fully recognized as such by the State Department of our Government. It is true that he may put an end to his diplomatic relations by resignation, but this would be voluntary on his part, and we are sure he has no intention of doing so at present.

The *Athenæum* notices that Mr. J. Maurice Solomon, a member of the Jewish race, has taken honors in four out of the five sub-divisions of the degree of B. A. in the University of London—being the first time such a thing has been done.

A new word has been coined to describe in French the position assumed by Mlle. Taglioni with reference to the young debutante Emma Livry, and the *corps de ballet* in general. She is styled *La matriarche de la danse*.

We learn from the Leicester *Mercury* that a somewhat serious accident recently befell the Duke of Rutland, when hunting. His horse, in taking a very extensive leap, alighted in a grip, and fell with him, crushing his leg.

The State Agricultural Bureau of Tennessee has presented a silver pitcher, worth $100, to Mr. F. R. Rains, of Nashville, in appreciation of his services in fitting up the grounds for the late State Fair.

There has been a rumor in London that the Duke of Newcastle was to be united with some member of the Royal family. It has been contradicted.

According to a London paper, the late Robert Owen's sons, David and Richard, are about establishing a School of the Practical Sciences, at New-Harmony, Indiana.

Baron Rothschild has purchased Sir Fitzroy Kelly's mansion, adjoining his own house in London, and both houses are to be thrown into one mansion.

The Marquis of Dalhousie is so seriously indisposed that grave doubts are entertained of his recovery.

Mr. James E. Murdoch has recovered from his illness sufficiently to fulfill his engagements in Savannah.

Mr. Murray, British Ambassador to Persia, has returned to England.

Lord Brougham has been to Paris, not omitting to attend the Institute.

The King of Portugal has been confined with the measles.

Whispers reach us, says the *Athenæum*, of a possible Burns festival in London.

Lola Montes is lecturing on America and its people in Dublin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

One Henry Wright is under bail of $10,000, at Nashville, to stand his trial for forging land-warrant certificates. A plea of insanity having been set up, the prosecuting officer produced the testimony of the medical officers of the Lunatic Asylum, which failed to establish the lunacy. Hence, Wright is bound over to appear and answer.

The Senate of South Carolina, Dec. 15, reconsidered and passed the bill to aid in the construction of a Monument to the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. The bill has been sent to the House.

The London *Illustrated Times* has an article proving that the poet Savage, whose life was written by Dr. Johnson, was an imposter. He was not the son of the Countess of Macclesfield, and, therefore, Johnson was a dupe.

The Mariners' Association of Detroit has passed resolutions denunciatory of Deputy-Marshal Tyler for shooting Capt. Jones, of the brig *Concord*, the case which has raised a commotion in Canada.

The Washington Woolen Mills at Checkerville, four miles from Utica, were burned Dec. 18. Loss very heavy; insurance only $15,000. A large number of men are thrown out of employment.

A farmer who sells produce at one of the Philadelphia markets, Latcher by name, has been held to bail in the sum of $2,000, in Philadelphia, to answer to a charge of passing counterfeit coin.

The *Metropolitan Catholic Almanac* for 1859, gives statistics of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States: churches, 2,334; priests, 2,108; bishops, 45; dioceses, 43.

A Cornet Band in St. Louis has ordered, from Boston, a set of pure silver instruments. The leader's cornet is of gold, and costs $1,500. A snare drum cost $145.

The fire which occurred at Cincinnati on the 18th December, destroyed the store No. 28 Sycamore-street, occupied by Breed, Barstow & Co., and Crane, Breed & Co. Total loss, $28,000.

[Advertisement.]
DR. SPRING'S OLD BRICK CHURCH.—When this property was sold, a year or two ago, we remember among the precious relics of departed generations that were carefully disentombed, we saw a silver plate, which was nearly all that was left from the coffin of the ancestor of one of the oldest families in New-York. We speak of Mr. BLACK, of the firm of BALL, BLACK & CO. Those old structures were swept away, and a new and a vast edifice has there been erected, now known as the TIMES Building. It is the most conspicuous, accessible, convenient, and central spot on the Island of Manhattan. Around it cluster more associations that are tender and inspiring than around any other spot; but the two of the best rooms in that great establishment have been dedicated to one of the most important things that ever attracts the attention of mankind, and that is a spot where the traveler, the walker, the stranger, the *habitué*, the lawyer, the saint, lady, gentleman, or man of leisure, can get the best breakfast, the best dinner, the best lunch, that can be found in the City of New-York for the same amount of money, in the same space of time. CROOK & DUFF are masters of their business, and from everybody who has gone into their establishment, that is a judge in such matters, they have received undivided encomiums.

[Advertisement.]
THAT PAPER!
GAYETTY's Medicated Paper for the water-closet may be really classed as both a necessity and luxury. It ought to be used by the healthy because all other paper (we make no exceptions) is poisonous either in a large or small degree, produces Piles. Individuals suffering with Piles in any shape will be cured speedily and surely by GAYETTY's Medicated Paper. Each sheet, let us remind the reader, is water marked with the name of J. C. GAYETTY, and a *fac simile* of the signature is on each box: any other is spurious and pernicious. Sold at the only dépôt, No. 41 Ann-street, New-York; by Mrs. HAYES of Fulton-street, Brooklyn; and by all respectable druggists, including HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.

[Advertisement.]
GOLD PENS.
Fine Gold Pencils.
New Styles
For Holiday Trade.
JOHN FOLEY,
Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The greatest medical light of the age, dyspepsia with attendant horrors, depression and weakness disappear before the Pills; and cancer, that defies every other remedy yields to the marvelous power o the Ointment.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S NEW GALLERY,
NO. 707 BROADWAY,
First block below New-York Hotel.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oils, Ivorytypes, &c., for the Holidays. Open till 9 P. M. for inspection.

[Advertisement.]
RARE GIFTS! AT WONDERFUL LOW PRICES!!
English Velvet Carpeting $1 12 per yard; Brussels 75c.; All-wool Ingrains 37c.; Rugs, Ottomans, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
NOTICE.—The subscriber will pay in full, on presentation at his office, No. 52 Broadway, New-York, all demands due by the late firm of J. H. PRENTICE & Co., compromised or otherwise.
JOHN H. PRENTICE.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
Great Assignee's sale of Velvet Cloaks, Talmas, &c., 40 per cent. below cost, No. 296 Canal-street, and No. 503 Broadway.
B. BRANDRETH, Assignee.

[Advertisement.]
IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A real remedy for ASTHMA has been found in JONAS WHITCOMB's REMEDY, prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Tremont-street, Boston. It has never failed to give relief even in the most severe cases.

[Advertisement.]
EDITORIAL.—GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co. are selling fine assortment of books, without reserve, at the old stand of SPRINGER & TOWNSEND, under Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Holiday Presents at BRADY's Galleries, Nos. 205, 359 and 643 Broadway.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes and Melainotypes, in every style and at moderate prices.

[Advertisement.]
A GENEROUS CHRISTMAS GIFT.—Buy your wife a set of fashionable Furs at KNOX's. He has them of every quality and price. His establishment is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
PICKLED OYSTERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—DORLEN & SHAFFER, Nos. 243 and 244 Fulton Market, are prepared to serve families with choice pickled oysters for their New-Year's tables at the shortest notice.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 27.

$59,000	U. S. 5s, '74..	104⅜	200	Harlem R. R.	12⅝
4,300	Ill. Interest '60..	93	800	do	12⅝
1,000	Missouri State 6s	89⅞	200	Harlem R. R. prfd.	31⅛
5,000	do s60	89⅝	100	do	31⅜
27,000	do	90	1750	Reading Railroad.	52
50,000	do b30	90	500	do s45	51¾
1,000	Cal. St. 7s, n. b..	91¾	100	do	51⅞
2,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	90¾	100	do s10	52
1,000	do	90⅜	200	do s15	52
5,000	E. R. R. 4th M. B.	61	100	do s30	52
2,000	Erie R. R. B. '75.	45	200	do b60	52
5,000	do	45¼	50	do	52⅛
8,000	Erie R. R. C. B. '71	41	300	do s60	51¾
6,000	Erie R. R. C. B. '62	41⅜	250	Mich. Cen. R. R. s60	51⅜
4,000	M. C. R. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.		175	do	52⅛
	Sk. F. Con. B	95	50	do b30	52⅜
5,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. B	88	150	do	52
5,000	do	88¼	110	Mich. S. & N. Ind.. R.	20¾
2,000	T. H. & A. 2d m.	45	150	do s30	20⅝
5,000	L. C. & M. 1 g. b. s30	25	100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. G. Sk	48¼
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st m. bs	72⅝	100	do b30	48
5,000	Mich. So. 2d m. bs	62	300	do	48
10	Imp. & Traders Bk.	111	100	do s15	48
250	Penn. Coal Co.	81⅜	50	do s30	47¾
23	do	81¾	40	Ill. Cen. R. R.	67
5	Artisans' Bank	87	10	do	66¾
56	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	97⅝	32	Clev. Col. & Cin. RR.	96
100	do s60	97½	100	Panama R. R.	122⅜
50	do s60	97¾	100	do	122⅝
50	do	98¼	50	do b60	123
5	Pacific M. S. Co.	91	750	do	123
55	do	90¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	71⅛
100	do s10	90¾	505	do	71⅜
27	do	90⅞	50	do ....stw	71⅜
50	Bruns'k C. L. Co...	3⅛	125	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	59¾
100	Guilford M'ng Co..	1⅝	665	do	59⅜
1600	N. Y. Cen. R. R. s30	84	50	do b30	59⅜
1550	do	84⅛	50	do ....stwk	59⅜
50	do	84⅛	50	do	59⅝
50	do b30	84¼	25	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	3
50	Erie R. R.	17¼	200	do	2⅞
100	do	17⅜	150	do s10	2⅜
150	Hudson R. R.	33⅞	17	Mac. & Wes. R. R..	91
50	do	33⅜	10	Eighth av. R. R. ...	142

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Mo. St. 6s b15	90⅛	100	Harlem R. Prefer'd.	32
5,000	do	90	100	do s60	32
20,000	do s30	90	200	do	32¼
130,000	do	90⅛	300	Reading R. R. ...s60	51⅞
1,000	Cal. St. 7s, n. b..	92	300	do s30	52
7,000	Virginia 6s	99	100	L. C. & Mil. R. R...	2⅞
1,000	La C. & M L. G. B.	25	50	Mich. Cen. R... stw	51⅜
4,000	do	25¼	200	do	51¼
5,000	do b60	25¼	50	do s30	51
1,000	Gal. & Ch 2d m b.	91⅜	55	Panama Railroad	123
5	Pacific M. Stm. Co.	91	125	do s60	123
50	do s60	90¾	50	do	123¾
120	do	91¼	50	do	123¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R. R...b30	67
100	do	84⅜	100	do s15	66⅜
200	do ....bnw	84⅜	150	Gal. & Chi. R. R	71⅛
100	do s3	84⅛	250	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	59⅜
25	Erie Railroad	17¼	100	do b60	59⅜
100	Harlem Railroad...	12¾	300	do b60	59¼

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$5,000	T. of F. M., 1. 8s...	70	30	Col. Marine Ins. Co..	105
6,000	L C. & M. R. 2dm. 8s...	48	40	Brev. F. Ins. Co.	105¾
1,000	La C. & M. R'd 7s...	25	40	Gebhard F. Ins Co...	95
2,000	C. St. P. & F. R. 8s...	15	20	Excel. F. Ins. Co.	111¼
100	Far. & Cit. Bk. L. I...	46	30	N. Amer. Paint Co..	70
15	Ham. F. Ins. Co.	80			

MONDAY, Dec. 27—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week past, ending Saturday, Dec. 25—the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper—present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Dec. 18:

Decrease in Loans..............................	$338,645
Decrease in Specie..............................	230,605
Decrease in Circulation..............................	6,279
Decrease in Gross Deposits..............................	1,107,814
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits..............................	1,010,956

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Dec. 26, 1857.	Dec. 25, 1858.	Dec 18, 1858.
Capital...........	$64,668,000	$67,734,755	$67,734,755
Loans...........	97,902,035	126,716,365	127,055,010
Specie...........	27,142,009	26,378,272	26,608,877
Circulation...........	6,352,167	7,704,348	7,710,627
Gross Deposits....	76,139,897	108,924,628	110,032,442
Exchanged...........	13,080,627	20,245,552	20,342,410
Undrawn...........	63,059,270	88,679,076	89,690,032
In Sub-Treasury..	3,661,662	6,008,398	6,235,916

The Bank Averages show a very steady line for Loans and Specie—not unexpectedly so, according to our own calculation of the movement of the week, though the Specie average is better by $700,000 or $800,000 than some other parties appear to have estimated. The Deposits, net, fluctuate through the Holidays more than was generally anticipated. The difference against the Net line is about a million of dollars. For the present week the export and Southern demand for gold will probably be light, while an accession will be made from California of a million and a half, and full half a million from the Sub-Treasury. The market for Money opens to-day with a liberal offering, on temporary employment, to the Stock Brokers, at from 3 to 4 ℔ cent. The Discount Brokers are doing but little. Exchange for the Boston mail holds firm at 109½@109¾, with a light business thus far.

On the Stock Exchange the business to-day went quite free in the State securities at full rates, Missouris advancing to 90@90⅛ ℔ cent., and also in several of the Dividend-paying shares—Panama advancing to 123¾ ℔ cent., or 2½ ℔ cent additional to the rise of Friday, Pacific Mail to 91¼@91, Delaware and Hudson to 98¼, Pennsylvania Coal to 81¾, and New-York Central to 84¼@⅜@¼, closing at 84⅛@84¼ ℔ cent. In the Western roads there was a further improvement in prices on the sales at the early Board, but this was not quite sustained by Galena and Chicago and Rock Island in the afternoon. Michigan Central fell off 1½ ℔ cent. on the fiscal statement of the Company for the past six months, which while showing no embarassment, and but few engagements for the new year, is construed as less favorable than expected for the resumption of dividends. In Railway Bonds, the recovery in Illinois Centrals was sustained, Harlems advanced ¾ ℔ cent., Eries of 1875 and New-York Centrals firm, and La Crosse Land Grants steady at 25@25¼ ℔ cent. The Erie Convertibles were rather lower, and Michigan Southern seconds ½ ℔ cent. better. In Hudson, Harlem and Erie Shares there was an improved demand. Harlem common Stock went to 12⅝ and the preference Stock to 32¼ ℔ cent. The Hudson Company will take $50,000 or $60,000 more for the December traffic than last season. They add this week a new express train to leave Albany at 3½ P. M. and New-York at 3½ P. M., which will be a great convenience to passengers in landing them at an early hour in the evening. In Reading there was a large and active movement, consistent with the general improvement in all the lines connected with the Coal trade, and the stock advanced to 52@52¼ ℔ cent. The general market left off comparatively dull, after a good day's work. The *Bull* account is supported with increased confidence as the New Year draws nigh, and several veterans of the Exchange, besides changing their own tactics of late, now predict for 1859 a season of activity and rising speculation in Stocks and Real Estate.

The Bank of Commerce has declared a half-yearly dividend of 3½ ℔ cent., payable on Monday, January 3. This, we understand, will still leave a surplus of from 3 to 4 ℔ cent. on the large capital of the Bank, after setting aside a contingent fund to cover all bad or doubtful debts.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $110,499; paid, $432,430; balance at the close, $5,686,466.

The usual half-yearly dividend of the Metropolitan Bank of 4 ℔ cent. has been declared.

The Michigan Central Road during the past six months earned, in gross.

six months earned, in gross..............	$1,114,620
Expenses..............	571,790
Net Income..............	$542,830
Interest and Sinking Fund..............	443,966
Net to the stock of $6,000,000..............	$98,664
Add previous surplus..............	87,418
To Credit of Income..............	$186,282

In reference to the money engagements of the Company the report states:

Actual liabilities to July 1, 1859, inclusive:

Bonds maturing..............		$301,190 00
Coupons maturing..............		357,068 00
Joliet rent maturing..............		22,200 00
Total liabilities..............		$680,458 00
Resources to July 1, 1859, inclusive:		
Cash on hand and loaned on call..	$163,226 03	
Bills receivable maturing..............	33,500 00	
Estimated net receipts from road.	420,000 00—	616,726 03
Excess of liabilities over receipts..............		$63,731 97
To meet this deficiency, the Company has Sinking Fund Bonds of 1882, (included in the mortgage)..............		$78,000 00
Other available assets estimated at cash value.		200,000 00
Total..............		$278,000 00
Deficiency, as above, deducted..............		63,731 97
Leaving a balance, in value, of..............		$214,268 03

From which it appears that after all liabilities to July 1, 1859, inclusive, shall have been paid, there will remain of assets an amount equal in value to $214,268 03, and sufficient to provide for a dividend of not less than 3 ℔ cent.

The *Commercial* of this afternoon reports:

"By a telegraphic dispatch under the postscript column it will be seen that the steamship *Hermann* has been libeled at San Francisco for the wages due to her crew. This intelligence is confirmed by other dispatches received in Wall street this morning. Appearances are therefore against her being able to connect at San Juan del Sud with the *Washington*, which left here for Greytown. The Company here, in their advertisement, guaranteed to take the *Washington's* passengers to California, whether there was a connection with the *Hermann* or not."

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Dec. 25.	Dec. 18.	SPECIE. Dec. 25.	Dec. 18.
Artisans' Bank...	$1,023,196	$1,005,728	$103,552	$108,205
Am. Exchange Bk	8,108,868	8,241,919	1,783,082	2,026,392
Atlantic Bank....	602,917	592,982	64,586	77,616
Bk. of America....	5,862,942	6,076,724	1,999,566	2,010,443
Bk. of Commerce.	12,850,034	13,011,021	2,640,932	2,451,303
Bk. of Comm'lth	1,094,726	1,108,396	196,470	191,948
Bk. of New-York.	4,211,503	4,279,498	895,918	962,542
Bk. of N. America	1,589,807	1,623,884	317,514	326,866
Bk. of Republic..	4,506,517	4,303,470	1,461,009	1,410,099
Bk. St. New-York	3,896,976	3,762,696	1,251,964	1,271,605
Broadway Bank..	2,487,315	2,502,591	464,851	429,628
Bull's Head Bank	375,495	364,242	32,591	29,007
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,556,517	1,584,028	240,956	174,300
Chatham Bank....	565,114	559,349	66,394	96,128
Chemical Bank..	1,936,700	2,019,749	634,332	635,478
Citizens' Bank....	714,444	714,321	91,750	107,968
City Bank........	1,828,209	1,874,156	684,025	647,390
Continental Bank	3,644,712	3,663,318	542,165	538,230
Corn Exch. Bank	1,548,233	1,587,867	289,345	225,275
East River Bank.	257,098	256,813	32,519	32,606
Fulton Bank.....	1,719,222	1,709,089	335,550	339,389
Greenwich Bank.	658,281	667,993	97,056	87,432
Grocers' Bank....	376,855	375,197	54,904	48,181
Hanover Bank....	1,381,679	1,390,774	223,001	191,657
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,484,813	2,498,238	341,213	326,855
Irving Bank.....	820,866	853,439	215,674	157,099
Leather Man. Bk.	2,190,154	2,134,900	349,742	360,729
Manhattan Co....	4,887,977	4,869,748	654,362	804,689
Marine Bank.....	908,310	914,301	106,142	97,863
Market Bank.....	1,663,738	1,666,483	281,156	262,393
Mechanics' Bank.	4,240,229	4,105,535	956,597	931,135
Mech. B'g Ass'n..	306,192	323,257	97,988	73,044
Mech. & Trad. Bk	831,681	766,063	170,559	165,291
Mercantile Bank.	2,577,401	2,533,201	379,346	408,480
Merchants' Bank.	6,088,484	6,064,481	1,552,441	1,651,247
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,967,728	1,952,575	260,057	240,669
Metropolitan Bank	7,228,141	7,140,272	1,004,228	1,170,004
Nassau Bank.....	1,739,431	1,762,154	210,352	221,880
National Bank....	2,060,477	2,163,074	294,654	267,230
N.Y. County Bank	376,131	361,226	39,996	39,547
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	424,423	418,709	77,082	82,602
N. Y. Exch. Bank	295,619	291,183	34,757	36,675
North River Bank	333,682	327,948	78,335	70,776
Ocean Bank......	1,807,445	1,767,933	326,352	290,549
Oriental Bank....	560,988	569,554	73,624	75,261
Pacific Bank.....	1,037,670	1,038,378	179,574	187,138
Park Bank.......	4,258,564	4,308,397	969,726	1,055,188
People's Bank....	698,666	700,616	79,802	98,798
Phenix Bank.....	3,446,609	3,501,584	588,866	455,383
St. Nicholas Bank	1,192,022	1,200,837	218,085	245,674
Seventh Ward Bk	1,264,727	1,308,647	2 5,771	196,080
Shoe & Leath. Bk	4,218,880	4,201,643	1,187,333	1,458,066
Tradesmen's Bank	1,238,156	1,252,857	188,037	171,718
Union Bank......	2,779,777	2,802,532	543,898	583,189
Total..........	126,716,365	127,055,010	26,378,272	26,608,877
	Decrease.	$338,645	Decrease.	$230,605

BANKS.	DEPOSITS.—GROSS Dec. 25.	Dec. 18.	DEPOSITS—NET. Dec. 25.	Dec. 18.
Artisans' Bank...	$699,629	$ 77,505	$597,828	$584,529
Am. Exchange Bk	6,866,972	7,196,957	5,807,004	5,997,861
Atlantic Bank....	399,696	428,359	286,338	284,228
Bk. of America...	6,269,541	6,600,578	5,278,970	5,711,443
Bk. of Commerce.	8,400,865	8,282,450	6,947,227	6,950,991
Bk. of Comm'lth	1,250,959	1,340,613	777,819	770,018
Bk. of New-York.	3,313,091	3,446,892	2,745,448	2,838,685
Bk. of N. America	1,477,321	1,481,591	933,264	910,555
Bk. of Republic..	5,642,877	5,496,120	4,309,570	4,108,515
Bk. St. New-York	4,259,015	4,220,188	2,919,163	2,953,699
Broadway Bank..	2,135,063	2,120,144	1,916,569	1,894,915
Bull's Head Bank	330,814	307,084	330,814	307,086
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,101,949	1,060,546	1,005,664	987,244
Chatham Bank....	331,525	339,134	280,702	289,771
Chemical Bank....	2,149,465	2,229,250	1,963,449	2,061,795
Citizens' Bank....	560,287	569,622	494,661	498,184
City Bank........	1,953,252	1,958,698	1,582,606	1,603,788
Continental Bank	3,084,835	3,180,087	2,303,824	2,459,403
Corn Exch. Bank.	1,712,051	1,792,046	978,658	935,959
East River Bank..	139,772	147,558	139,772	147,558
Fulton Bank.....	1,542,033	1,542,915	1,394,766	1,366,935
Greenwich Bank..	547,430	541,513	516,313	516,733
Grocers' Bank....	247,805	243,070	247,805	243,070
Hanover Bank....	911,092	904,837	701,597	661,352
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,673,001	1,655,627	1,400,863	1,416,501
Irving Bank......	799,461	791,299	677,386	664,822
Leather Man. Bk.	1,926,750	1,881,369	1,464,246	1,389,862
Manhattan Co....	3,598,073	3,760,651	2,877,625	3,036,394
Marine Bank.....	695,092	636,719	479,966	460,849
Market Bank.....	1,221,214	1,220,269	1,020,423	1,050,894
Mechanics' Bank.	4,070,876	3,862,803	3,353,706	3,160,724
Mech. B'g Ass'n..	210,722	208,923	210,722	208,923
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	784,457	734,906	732,060	686,865
Mercantile Bank.	2,192,022	2,155,465	1,857,271	1,824,479
Merchants' Bank.	6,164,802	5,847,176	5,004,442	4,649,633
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,221,718	1,178,790	970,386	932,145
Metropolitan Bk..	5,539,790	5,691,795	4,485,338	4,665,993
Nassau Bank.....	1,145,205	1,187,062	1,025,810	1,058,084
National Bank....	1,021,576	1,100,540	804,913	894,032
N. Y. County Bk.	285,052	277,465	285,052	277,465
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	243,571	255,814	243,571	255,815
N. Y. Exch. Bank	300,231	292,113	300,231	292,114
North River Bank	284,603	269,812	284,604	269,813
Ocean Bank......	1,477,765	1,469,892	1,215,725	1,254,825
Oriental Bank....	398,194	405,040	374,668	379,781
Pacific Bank.....	886,319	890,059	807,802	807,586
Park Bank.......	3,790,243	3,959,524	3,211,524	3,450,092
People's Bank....	529,092	544,269	470,162	486,593
Phenix Bank.....	2,798,308	2,710,348	2,276,632	2,142,198
St. Nicholas Bank	937,752	979,632	807,495	838,304
Seventh Ward Bk	858,892	879,296	735,598	754,427
Shoe & Leath. Bk	4,360,020	4,797,199	4,125,862	4,523,950
Tradesmen's Bank	754,495	771,121	683,531	694,931
Union Bank......	2,391,144	2,491,517	2,033,649	2,077,573
Total..........	108,924,628	110,032,442	88,679,076	89,690,032
	Decrease.	$1,107,814	Decrease	$1,010,956

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Dec. 18.	Dec. 11.	SPECIE. Dec. 18.	Dec. 11.
Citizens' Bank..	4,322,761	4,259,141	3,602,450	3,283,919
Canal Bank.....	1,427,102	1,527,689	1,129,044	1,153,839
Louisiana.......	2,984,660	2,986,739	3,178,507	3,197,659
Louisiana State.	4,093,187	4,093,187	4,223,371	4,223,371
Mech. & Trad...	793,729	749,768	414,541	522,343
Bk. of N. Orl'ns.	1,600,473	1,459,627	861,009	719,279
Southern Bank.	172,053	145,491	404,635	326,314
Union Bank.....	1,352,244	1,161,775	869,459	921,301
Bank of J. Robb.	352,973	350,720	304,808	239,314
Crescent City...	1,062,700	1,041,310	249,020	378,919
Bank of America	715,576	700,655	565,850	486,086
Total..........	18,877,458	18,478,702	15,742,694	15,452,344
	Increase...	$398,756	Increase...	$290,350

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Dec. 18.	Dec. 11.	DEPOSITS. Dec 18.	Dec. 11.
Citizens' Bank...	2,694,085	2,527,180	5,951,339	5,674,046
Canal Bank......	751,045	715,905	1,351,659	1,390,924
Louisiana.......	701,734	674,814	4,886,305	4,988,419
Louisiana State.	1,644,970	1,644,970	5,750,201	5,750,201
Mech. & Traders'	326,830	319,805	945,284	140,497
Bk. of N. Orleans	570,890	564,800	1,290,765	1,315,173
Southern Bank..	277,045	253,350	697,154	580,022
Union Bank.....	631,530	609,230	1,312,859	183,622
Bank of J. Robb.	373,375	371,030	447,029	469,995
Crescent City....	150,365	149,800	463,227	597,106
Bank of America	231,140	219,055	168,161	687,240
Total..........	8,353,009	8,049,939	23,863,983	23,677,245
	Increase...	$303,070	Increase...	$186,738

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Dec. 18.	Dec 11.	DUE DIST BANKS. Dec 18.	Dec. 11.
Citizens' Bank...	2,644,361	2,512,425	486,141	509,823
Canal Bank......	1,899,972	1,836,846	274,855	213,306
Louisiana.......	1,236,825	1,242,283	8 8,387	851,999
Louisiana State..	855,421	855,421	368,830	368,836
Mech. and Trad..	566,082	598,910	25,064	22,396
B'k of N. Orleans	413,118	741,154	105,956	105,544
Southern Bank..	1,290,624	1,242,825		
Union Bank.....	379,281	313,413	316,690	219,607
Bank of J. Robb.	215,974	264,010	44,479	29,442
Crescent City....	242,014	210,528	57,104	48,361
Bank of America	14,833	22,794	9,064	——
Total..........	9,758,475	9,840,618	2,536,576	2,369,314
	Decrease...	$82,143	Increase...	$167,262

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ COLLECTIONS MADE on all parts of the Northwest, and remitted for on day of payment.
E. K. WILLARD & YOUNG,
Bankers, Chicago, Ill.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

Real Estate—MONDAY, Dec. 27.

By order of the Court in the suit of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company *vs.* W. DONALDSON, Mr. LUDLOW sold the following property:

Two tenement houses on the south side of Thirty-third-street, 220 feet west of First-avenue, each lot 20x98 feet 9 inches; bought by LEWIS HASBON, for $3,500 each.

Also, the same *vs.* MICHAEL DORR, one tenement house north side Thirty-fifth-street, 256 feet east of Second-avenue, lot 18 feet 9 inches by 98 feet 9 inches; plaintiff. $3,000.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL report the sale of six through lots (12 in all) about the middle of the block between Fifth and Sixth avenues and Fifty first and Fifty-second streets, opposite the Columbia College grounds. Price, $40,000. R. W. MARTIN, seller.

Mr. A. C. LOOMIS reports the sale of 10 lots, as follows: 5 lots on the south side of Fifty seventh-street, and 5 on the north side of Fifty-sixth-street, in the rear of the above, commencing 450 feet on each street, east of the Fifth-avenue, for $2,500 ℔ lot, being part of the block recently owned by HENRY DICKERS, Esq. M. R. RAFAEL, purchaser.

During the last two weeks activity in real estate has sensibly declined. This may be readily accounted for. A portion of the time the weather was extremely unfavorable. The year is drawing to a close, and people are engaged in balancing their accounts. And now we are in the midst of the Holidays.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 27.

The receipts of Beeves are less than last week, and the quality is about the same; there is a good demand, and prices are well sustained, the range is from 4c.@5¼c., live weight, and 6c. for choice. The receipts of Sheep are large, and prices are lower; the range is 3½c.@5c. About 3,000 have been sold for this market. Hogs dull and nominal at 6⅛c. for live Hogs, averaging 240 pounds.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 27.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 10,500 bales, at but not quotably lower prices. Red WHEAT 85c. LARD in barrels, 11c. for prime. COFFEE firm; sales 2,5 bags at 10½c.@11¼c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool 15-32d. STERLING EXCHANGE 108¾@108⅞. Drafts on New-York at sixty days, 1¼@1½ ℔ cent. discount, and at sight 9-16@⅝ ℔ cent.

CINCINNATI, Monday, December 27.

FLOUR—Unchanged. WHISKY dull at 21 HOGS dull and unchanged; sales 800 at $6 50@$6 PORK dull a $17 50. Lard 10⅞c@11c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec 27.

FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 12½@$5 25. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 24@$1 26; White, $1 35@$1 40. CORN dull; new Yellow, 70c. PROVISIONS dull. WHISKY dull, 25½c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 27.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm; White $1 35@$1 Yellow CORN, 71c.@72c.; White, 67c. PROVISIONS steady. WHISKY dull at 24c.@25c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 27.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State 5s, 95; Reading Railroad, 26; Morris Canal, no sales. Long Island Railroad, 11¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40⅛.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
FOR EUROPE.			
Arabia..........	Dec. 29	Boston	Liverpool
Edinburg..........	Dec. 29	New-York	Glasgow
Pacific..........	Dec. 30	New-York	Galway
Kangaroo..........	Jan. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Asia..........	Jan. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Fulton..........	Jan. 8	New-York	Southampton
Weser..........	Jan. 8	New-York	Bremen
Canada..........	Jan. 12	Boston	Liverpool
City of Baltimore..	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
Weser..........	Dec. 4	Bremen	New-York
Fulton..........	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York
America..........	Dec. 18	Liverpool	Boston
Borussia..........	Dec 18	Southampton	New-York
Glasgow..........	Dec. 22	Glasgow	New-York
North American....	Dec. 22	Liverpool	Portland
City of Baltimore..	Dec. 22	Liverpool	New-York
Jura..........	Jan. 1	Liverpool	New-York
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Quaker City..........	Jan. 12	New-Orleans	Minatitlan
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee..........	Jan. 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz
FOR HAVANA.			
Empire City..........	Jan. 3	New-York	Havana
Isabel..........	Jan. 4	Charleston	Havana

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—Mrs. M. J. Whipple, W. C. Wright, D. S. French, G. H. Munn, Miss E. M. Vanderworken, Miss A. E. Tiller, Fitch, lady and 2 children, Miss H. L. Rogers, Miss Way, Miss N. Way, L. Schiller, G. W. Smith, M. R. H. J. Cooke, A. B. Reynolds, John Geo. Whittaker, bert Palmer, lady and child, C. C. Bishop, W. H. F. C. Butters, and 28 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Asia, from Liverpool—Mr. Rhoads, H. H. Goner, Mr. Barlow, Mrs. E. H. M. Goner, 2 infants and nurse, Miss Gaillard and servant, M. A. Adair and lady, B. Tucker, Mr. Carter, Mr. Fell, Miss Carter, Master Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Pensier, Mr. and Mrs. Pruves, Ogilby, E. Lord, J. Murray, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Ho Mr. Moore, Capt. Comstock, J. Dressel, Geo. Maher, Gihon, Mr. Mead, L. Beandet, S. Tobler, Mr. Ken Britton, Mr. Longmero, Mr. Guild, Wm. Muir, M. bar, G. H. Hughes, C. E. Barker, H. Shaw, C. Ho M. Spange, C. Topman, E. O. Haslam, S. Gorden, Gorren, L. Wackenheim, Mr. De Angelis, H. Eday, Wood, Mr. Lichtansiater and friend, G. L. Lippold, Holt, R. Slimmon, C. Angrave, Mr. Seleyman and Mr. and Mrs. Mills, Mr. Shull, Wm. Baxter, J. C. Mr. Muller, Mr. Gilkison, J. J. Schelarpfer, Mr. L R. J. Ransome, Mr. Friedman, L. L. Robinson, Fenton, S. Wilson, L. Buckman, Wm. Getty, Col. Henry, J. Wright, W. G. Chettick, G. H. Gail, F. N. Jones, A. B. Faupler, H. Winter, Mrs. Oxworth, Miss Chatfield, J. A. Porteus, E. W. Crowther, A. Hutchison, J. Hayes, Mrs. Hayes, G. N. Adensett.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets.... 4 40 | Moon rises.... 1

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 06 | Gov. Island. 2 55 | Hell Gate.... 4

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, &c., H. Ludlam; Black Warrior, Smith, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Ship Shelter, Shedd, Buenos Ayres, T. H. Sandford.

Bark Tivola, Brown, Wilmington, Sturges & Co.

Brigs Thos. Connor, York, Portland, G. L. Hatch & Co.; J. D. Lincoln, Webber, Sagua la Grande, J. W. Elwell; Icarian, Chadborn, Barbadoes, Bishop & Co.

Schooners Arctic, Hicks, Alexandria, ——; S. S. Davis, Fisher, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; J. C. Henry, Fenton, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Harriet & Sarah, Tice, Philadelphia, J. Hand; W. A. Ellis, Nichols, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; C. M. Neal, Henderson, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Sloop F. S. Brown, Gardner, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Asia, Lott, Liverpool Dec. 11, 10 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Dec. 12, M., exchanged signals with steamship Canada. 7½ P. M., passed a large screw steamer, supposed to be the City of Baltimore. 24th, 11 P. M., exchanged signals with a large steamer, supposed to be the Persia. Arrived off the Battery at 7½ P. M.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland 30 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Webster, Lawrence, Liverpool Oct. 30, with and 414 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Nov. Thos. Richards, seaman, of Wilmington, Del., died of heart disease. Nov. 25, David Cass, seaman, of Troy, N. Y., died of bronchitis and general debility. Nov. 40 51. lon. 40 25, spoke ship Susan Hinks, of Bo 20 ds. from New-Orleans, bound E.—wished to be reported.

Bark Fame, (of Richmond, Va.,) Kennedy, New-Orleans 18 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., to master. Experienced heavy weather on the coast—sprung main split sails, &c.

Brig East, Graffam, Galveston 25 ds., with cotton, to D. C. Murray. Experienced strong northerly winds.

Brig Novo Activo, (Port.,) Magathaes, St. Ubes with salt and corkwood to L. E. Amsinck. Experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Schr. Mountaineer, Barnard, Portland 4 ds., in ballast, bound to Virginia.

Schr. Zephyr, (of Charleston,) Gage, Fajardo, P. R., Dec. 12, with molasses to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Wm. Allen, (3 masted,) Grant, Jacksonville ds., with yellow pine to Peck & Church.

Schr. Lilly, Frances, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Manbasset, Blake, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Wm. Copes, Van Namee, Charleston 6 ds., cotton, &c., to order.

Schr. Statesman, Weeks, Georgetown, D. C., with flour, &c., to Safford & Dodge.

Schr. W. D. Cargill, Hawkins, Georgetown, ds., with coal.

Schr. Mary Nott, Harley, Washington, D. C. with coal.

Schr. Neptune's Bride, Sullett, Baltimore 3 ds., grain to Mailler, Lord & Querean.

Schr. Ann & Susan, Vanderbilt, Providence, to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Masonic, (of Bucksport,) Perry, Jacmel with logwood and coffee to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. A. Hammond, Clark, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Choctaw, Harding, Wareham, with mdse.

Schr. Alex. Law, Wood, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Joseph Marsh, Hulse, Philadelphia 4 ds., coal.

Schr. Benj. Stannard, Doane, Plymouth, Mass.

Schr. Pauline, Soper, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Palestine, Gandy, Alexandria 7 ds., with coal.

SAILED—Steamship Black Warrior, Smith, for Havana and New-Orleans. Ship Indiana, Coffin, for New-Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER HUNTSVILLE.—A telegraphic dispatch, received by H. B. CROMWELL & Co. of this city, dated Cape Henlopen, Dec. 26, states that the steamer *Huntsville*, hence for Savannah, broke her main 8 A. M., off that place. The *Chesapeake* has been her assistance from this port. The *Huntsville's* will be sent to its destination as soon as possible, will be ready to take her place in the line in a few

SINGAPORE, Oct. 21.—The Am. ship Washington from Hong Kong, bound to this port, has been spoken by the steamer Bombay Castle off Palo Lapator, 30 The Am. ship Coquimbo passed the Joshua Bates, Am. colors, of and from New-York for Hong Kong, Sunda Straits. The Royal Shepherdess spoke the ship Emperor, from this place, bound to Hong Kong. The Br. steamer Cadiz exchanged signals on the inst. with the Am. ship Coosawattie, from this Calcutta, off the Penang Light-ship. The Am. ship Governor Morton is still loading for Hong Kong.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters.)

NORFOLK, Dec. 25.—We have just received from the Commander of Wrecks on the eastern shore, that the 3-masted schr. Only Daughter, Capt. Bovemer, from New-York for Baltimore, is ashore on the William Shoals. She is well up, and the Shoals are dry at low water. It is thought she can be gotten off.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters.)

GALVESTON, Dec. 15.—I regret much to have to inform you that the vessel which I sent to the wreck of the Poule, returned here last night with the captain, and crew, and what little they saved from the wreck, which will amount to just nothing at all. They report that it was with great difficulty that they could board the wreck in a long boat, much less to do anything, as the brig had sunk in the quicksands so that there was but one corner of the poop above water. Since you there has been a constant E. and S. E. wind blowing, and a heavy sea on. Capt. Haviland despairs of being able to save anything more from the wreck, but I got some wreckers to go down and make an examination when the sea gets smooth, and I yet hope to save what was on deck at say a 50 per cent. salvage. The captain will dispose of what he has saved, and proceed North immediately.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 27—Arr. in Holmes' Hole, 25th, Oregon, from New-York, for Boston; brig Neander, do. for Halifax.

Tarpaulin Cove, Dec. 25—Arr. schrs. Anvil, from Calais, for New-York; Ellen Matilda, from do., for do.; Vendora, from Rockland, for do.; Nelson, from Calais, for do.; R. Baker, from Boston, for do.

CAPE MAY, Dec. 26—Arr. schr. Granga, from Rockland for Boston.

NORFOLK, Dec. 27—Arr. bark Avela, from Boston; schrs. Smithsonian, from do.; Moonlight, from New-York. The schr. Only Daughter, in ballast, went ashore near Cape Charles on the 24th instant.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 27—Arr. ships R. Jacob, from Liverpool; Golden Eagle, from Havre; Monticello, Cutting and Mediator, from New York; barks Hall, from do.; General Cobb and Mary Kimball, from Boston.

Foreign Ports.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11—Noon.—There are no arrivals yet to-day.

At Jacmel, Dec. 11, schrs. J. W. Baldwin, for New-York in 2 ds.; Isaac Toucey, do, 8 ds.

NO. 70 NASSAU-ST. NO. 70 NASSAU-ST.
DRINK FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
The most delightful beverage that has yet been presented to the public is the Punch Essence of Wine, Arrack Rum; it is very convenient for families, and none should be without it. For sale at the depôt of the French Bitters, No. 70 Nassau-st., corner of John-st.